

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

Vol III No 176

11 September 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Further Reports on Gromyko Talks With Warnke in Moscow

[IZVESTIYA 8 Sep]

Final Meeting

Warnke Comments

Gromyko Writes Waldheim on Security of Nonnuclear States

USSR, U.S. Discuss Ban on Radiological Weapons

Refuse of Force Draft Does Not Restrict Liberation Fight

[Matyash]

AA 1 1/A7

AA 1 1/A7

AA 1 1/A7

AA 1 1/A7

AA 3 1/A9

AA 3 1/A9

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers' Roundtable'

[Ovsyannikov, Demchenko, Biryukov]

Camp David Meeting

PRC Mideast Policy

Southern Africa

Japanese-PRC Treaty

IPU Plenary Session Debate Centers on Colonialism

A 1 1/A10

A 1 1/A10

A 4 1/A13

A 4 1/A13

A 6 1/B1

A 1 1/B3

UNITED STATES

Crawford Expelled From USSR Following Suspended Sentence

Mitigating Factors [Kuznetsov]

Nuclear Dangers in U.S. 'Red Threat' Campaign

[Ostrovskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Sep]

Better U.S.-Soviet Relations Necessary for World Peace

[Shishlin]

Senator Kennedy Continues Visit to Soviet Union

Statement in Atma-Ata

Meeting With Brezhnev

Brezhnev's Position

Sino-American Oil Cooperation Encourages PRC Schemes

U.S.-Japanese Trade Talks Break Down Once More

B 1 1/B4

B 1 1/B4

B 2 1/B5

B 4 1/B7

B 5 1/B8

B 5 1/B8

B 6 1/B9

B 7 1/B10

B 7 1/B10

B 8 1/B11

CHINA

PRC Authorities Continue To Stifle Dissidents

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial Noted

Hua Kuo-Feng's Visits Aim at Anti-Soviet United Front [Mitin]

Volskiy Raps Peking-Washington Alliance Against SRV

C 1 1/B12

C 1 1/B12

C 7 1/B13

C 3 1/B14

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

New Missiles in Europe Would Harm Region's Security

E 1 1/C1

'Reforger' Exercises Show NATO, U.S. Increasing Arms Race [Kozyakov]	E 1	1/C1
Stockholm Daily Accused of Slandering USSR on Military Base [Babenko]	E 2	1/C2
Gorbachev To Pay Mid-September Visit To Sweden [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Sep]	E 3	1/C3
Soviet Air Force Units End French Visit	E 3	1/C3
CUMA, Finland Sign Protocol on Machinebuilding	E 3	1/C3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Fables' on USSR Threat to Arab Oil 'Gross Falsification' [Ponomarev]	F 1	1/C4
Soviet Media Continues Assessment of Camp David Talks	F 1	1/C4
Carter Taking 'Active Part'	F 1	1/C4
Foreign Press Cited	F 3	1/C6
Mideast Problems Remain Unsolved	F 4	1/C7
Israeli CP Leader Scores Talks	F 5	1/C8
'Considerable Differences' on Problems	F 6	1/C9
Zaborin Hits Measures Taken Against Journalists in Egypt	F 7	1/C10
Israeli-Christian Units Continue Operations in Lebanon	F 7	1/C10
Situation in Lebanon Tense as Clashes Continue	F 8	1/C11
Ustinov Sends Army Day Greetings to PDRY Counterpart [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Sep]	F 9	1/C12
Marital Law Imposed in Iran; Large Cities Under Curfew	F 9	1/C12
Gromyko Congratulates Iranian Counterpart on Appointment	F 10	1/C13

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Greek Foreign Minister Leaves Kiev for Home	G 1	1/C14
Greek Refutes Reported Participation in NATO Exercise	G 1	1/C14
Suyetina Discusses USSR Ties With Greece, Cyprus, Turkey	G 1	1/C14
Chertenkov Calls for UN Settlement of Cyprus Problem	G 2	1/D1
Cypriot Political Parties Condemn U.S. Interference	G 3	1/D2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S.-UK Talks on 'Deteriorating Situation' in Rhodesia	H 1	1/D3
More Reportage on Ethiopian Anniversary, Kuznetsov Visit	H 1	1/D3
Kuznetsov-Mengistu Meeting	H 1	1/D3
Lobachenko Commentary	H 2	1/D4
Kulik Commentary	H 2	1/D4
Zambia's Kaunda Affirms Support for Freedom Struggle	H 3	1/D5
Kaunda Discusses Domestic Questions, Hits Western Media [Novikov]	H 3	1/D5
Benin President Condemns Imperialist Use of Mercenaries	H 4	1/D6

SOUTH ASIA

Indian External Minister Praises USSR-Indian Relations	J 1	1/D7
More on Indian-Soviet Ties	J 1	1/D7
Taraki Warns Afghan People To Guard Against Reactionaries	J 2	1/D8
PRAVDA Correspondent Discusses Afghan Social Progress [30 Aug]	J 2	1/D8

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Pham Van Dong Makes Official Visit to Thailand	K 1	1/D9
Seeks Peace, Cooperation	K 1	1/D9

Chinese Policy Hit [Krichevskiy]
Communique on Thailand Visit

K 1 1/D9
K 2 1/D10

INDOCHINA

SRV, PRC Hold Fifth Meeting on Hoa People in Hanoi
VNA Reports PRC Border Provocations by 'Armed Hooligans'
IZVESTIYA: SRV Standing Firm Militarily, Ideologically
[Ilinskiy 2 Sep]

L 1 1/D11
L 2 1/D12
L 2 1/D12

NORTHEAST ASIA

Celebrations on DPRK's 30th Anniversary Begin
Matchanov-Led Delegation Arrives
Activities of Delegation
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings
Kim Il-song's Report to Meeting
Solomentsev, Dolgika Attend Meeting [PRAVDA 7 Sep]
Vladimirov Comments
Commentary Hits PRC Military Delegation Visit to Japan
Tsevetov Commentary
TASS Commentary
Soviet-Japanese Coastal Trade Talks End in Tokyo

M 1 1/D13
M 1 1/D13
M 1 1/D13
M 1 1/D13
M 2 1/D14
M 2 1/D14
M 3 1/E1
M 4 1/E2
M 4 1/E2
M 4 1/E2
M 5 1/E3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Fidel Castro's Interview With U.S. Journalist Noted
TASS Reports on Deteriorating Situation in Nicaragua
U.S. Compromises Human Rights Stand
[Kozyakov]

N 1 1/E4
N 1 1/E4
N 3 1/E6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev, Kosygin Attend Tolstoy Anniversary Meeting
Funeral Held for Metropolitan Nikodim in Leningrad

R 1 1/E7
R 1 1/E7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA: Per Capita Income Rises While Prices Fall
Zaramag GES Project Needs Capital Investment, Machinery
[Artemenko in PRAVDA 1 Sep]
Official on Existing, Future Uses of Geothermal Energy
[Podolskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Sep]

S 1 1/E8
S 1 1/E8
S 1 1/E8

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 8-10 Sep

T 1 1/E9

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Interplanetary Space Station Launched To Study Venus
Background of Launch
Cosmos-1031 Artificial Earth Satellite Launched 9 Sep

U 1 1/E11
U 1 1/E11
U 2 1/E12

Cosmos Equipment Described	U 2	1/E12
'Excellent Maneuverability' in Salyut Redocking Praised	U 2	1/E12
Salyut Crew Relaxing	U 3	1/E13
11 Sep Workday Described	U 3	1/E13
Bykovskiy, Jaehn Receive Awards for Work Onboard Salyut	U 3	1/E13
'Brilliant' Successes of Intercosmos Program Hailed	U 4	1/E14
[Petrov in PRAVDA 6 Sep]		

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III. 11 Sep 78

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
DISARMAMENT & SALT

AA 1

FURTHER REPORTS ON GROMYKO TALKS WITH WARNKE IN MOSCOW

LD111021Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 7 September, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received P. Warnke, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who is visiting Moscow in accordance with an understanding reached earlier.

Questions connected with the preparation of a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments were discussed during the conversation that took place.

The following participated in the conversation: on the Soviet side; G.M. Korniyenko and V.S. Semenov, USSR deputy foreign ministers; and A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States; on the American side; M. Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR; R. Earl, deputy head of the U.S. delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; and also other officials on both sides.

Final Meeting

LD081540Z Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Another meeting took place today between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Warnke, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Issues of the limitation of strategic arms were given further consideration. The discussion of these issues will be continued in the course of subsequent talks between the sides.

Warnke Comments

LD091128Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Paul Warnke, has described his talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, in Moscow as constructive and useful. Paul Warnke was here for 2 days in accordance with an understanding reached earlier. He had talks on the preparation of a new strategic arms limitation agreement. Interviewed today before his departure, he voiced the hope that the agreement would be concluded before the end of the year. In the United States, the executive director of the Association for Arms Control, William Kincaid, has said the White House ought not to delay concluding the agreement because of pressures from the hawks. Most Americans, he pointed out, supported such a document.

GROMYKO WRITES WALDHEIM ON SECURITY OF NONNUCLEAR STATES

LD091922Y Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["Soviet Union's Fresh Peace Initiative"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko addressed the following letter today to U.S. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim:

Esteemed Mr Secretary-General,

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics proposed including in the agenda of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, as an item of general interest, that of non-cluding an international convention on strengthening guarantees of security to non-nuclear states.

The Soviet Union treats with understanding the wishes of non-nuclear states to receive from the nuclear states international-legal guarantees of renounce of nuclear weapons against them. It declared from the high rostrum of the Special Session on Disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly that it will never use nuclear weapons against the states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them in their territory.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that the states which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not permit their deployment in their territory are making an essential contribution to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and thus to a lessening and, in the long run, eliminating the threat of outbreak of nuclear war, which would have devastating consequences for mankind. Such states have the right to the necessary guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them.

Resolution 255 of the U.N. Security Council (1968) and the guarantees issued in it for these countries by the three nuclear powers is known to be called upon to serve the aims of ensuring the security of non-nuclear states--parallel to the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. At present it seems possible and advisable to take fresh steps for strengthening the security of a wider circle of non-nuclear states in keeping with their wishes to this score.

These wishes of non-nuclear states on strengthening guarantees for their security are the more understandable considering that seats of dangerous tension and conflicts still remain in the world and that a decisive change has not been achieved so far in curbing the arms race, while stockpiles of weapons, including nuclear ones, continue growing steadily.

The Soviet Union declared as far back as in 1956 for banning contractually the use of nuclear weapons against the states committing themselves to observe the non-nuclear status and not having nuclear weapons in their territory. At present, as a result of the favourable, on the whole, development of the international situation, additional prerequisites have emerged for implementing measures for strengthening peace and universal security, a part of which are the measures for the strengthening of international-legal guarantees of the security of non-nuclear states.

It is obvious that the fullest and most effective resolution of the problem of protecting non-nuclear states from the use of nuclear weapons against them could be the adoption by the nuclear powers of coordinated guarantees to this score. This aim would be served by the conclusion of an international convention with the participation, on the one hand, of the states possessing nuclear weapons that are ready to give appropriate security guarantees to non-nuclear states, and, on the other hand, of non-nuclear states concerned which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them in their territory.

Proceeding from the striving to place this matter on a practical footing, the Soviet Union is submitting for consideration by the General Assembly a draft international convention on strengthening security guarantees of non-nuclear states.

The Soviet Union expresses confidence that the member-states of the Organization of United Nations will examine with all seriousness the proposal of the Soviet Union on further measures for strengthening security guarantees for non-nuclear states.

III. 11 Sep 78

AA 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT & SALT

The Soviet Government also hopes that the draft international convention enclosed with this letter will contribute to the resolution of this problem.

Please, regard this letter, Mr Secretary-General, as an explanatory note provided for by Rule 20 of the General Assembly procedure and distribute it together with the text of the draft international convention enclosed herewith as an official document of the General Assembly.

USSR, U.S. DISCUSS BAN ON RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD102354Y Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 11, TASS--The delegations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America had a meeting here from July 19 to September 8, 1978, with a view to continuing talks on the prohibition of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons and, in this context, on the prohibition of radiological weapons.

During the talks, the two sides set forth alternative approaches to the solution of different questions discussed. They continued drafting a possible convention banning radiological weapons and made progress in reaching agreement on certain basic provisions of the convention.

The representatives of the USSR and the USA in the Disarmament Committee, Ambassador V.I. Lichachev and A. Fischer, led the respective delegations. The two sides agreed to continue talks at a date agreed upon.

NONUSE OF FORCE DRAFT DOES NOT RESTRICT LIBERATION FIGHT

LD091038Y Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] New York, September 9 TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: A general discussion has ended in the U.N. special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. The discussions showed that an overwhelming majority of U.N. member-states welcome the Soviet initiative for concluding a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

Dmitriy Kolesnik of the Soviet Union said in his statement that the general discussion testified to the importance and timeliness of the Soviet initiative and confirmed the conclusion on the need for taking concrete steps to draft the text of the treaty.

The Soviet delegation believes that it is necessary in the first place to concentrate on the drafting of politico-legal guarantees to ensure that no disputes in relations between states are settled by force of arms.

The draft world treaty does not restrict in any way the right of the peoples still under colonial-racist rule to fight for their liberation with the use of all means at their disposal. This right rests on the U.N. Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at Soviet initiative in 1960.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS' ROUNDTABLE'

LD101710Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

["International Observers' Roundtable program, with Anatolii Ovsyannikov, Pavel Demchenko and Askold Biryukov"]

[Text] [Ovsyannikov] Hello, comrades. Analyzing the political events of this week I would above all like to note that detente is still dominating international relations even though it is experiencing considerable difficulties. In Moscow, talks took place between Rallis, the Greek foreign minister, and the Soviet leaders. The talks were successful. The Greek minister himself stated that bilateral relations between Greece and the Soviet Union have entered a new phase. The fact that this will help the improvement in the general climate in Europe is important.

The Greek communist newspaper RIZOSPASTIS quite correctly points out that at the same time as some people are striving once more to transform the Balkans into a powder keg, the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to transform this region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

We have cited one of the examples of the deepening of the process of detente. There are many such examples. Unfortunately, we also must point out that there is another process, too: the activization of the opponents of detente. This is particularly evident at the moment. It is important to follow their maneuvers vigilantly and to firmly reject them. As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stated when evaluating the results of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent meetings in the Crimea, it is necessary to resolutely counter any steps that might return international developments to the cold war and to oppose those who do not wish to eradicate the existing hotbeds of tension in the world, but, on the contrary, to kindle such hotbeds.

Camp David Meeting

At present, the peace-loving public is alarmed by the reports of the meeting in Camp David between the U.S. President Carter, the Egyptian President as-Sadat and the Israeli Prime Minister Begin. I would like to ask you, Pavel Mitrofanovich, to explain why this meeting is being called a collusion between Tel Aviv, Cairo and Washington against the Arab people.

[Demchenko] First of all, I would like to say that this meeting is taking place in strict secrecy. So far there has been neither a press conference nor any type of communiques for the press. Journalists are being kept 6 miles from Camp David in the small town of Thurmont, where the White House spokesmen tell them practically nothing. What is happening at the meeting itself it is only possible to speculate. The U.S. press is, however, full of speculations, and prognoses, for which they have sufficient justification. Using them as a basis, we can also judge what is going on.

But to begin with I think it is useful to recall the background of the present trilateral meeting. Just 10 months ago, in November last year, Egyptian President as-Sadat decided to begin separate talks with Israel, and with this aim he visited Jerusalem. This initiative by the Egyptian president stemmed from the general change that was taking place in the foreign policy of the country--the breaking off of cooperation with the progressive Arab and socialist state, including the Soviet Union. The large national bourgeoisie began to have a predominant influence on Egyptian internal policies. It was precisely this bourgeoisie that forced the present ruling forces in Egypt to develop cooperation with the Western monopolies, especially American firms.

The Egyptian-Israeli talks, first begun behind the scenes and then with the official participation of Washington, can be divided into two phases. The first, As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, his speech at the Knesset and the contacts with the Israeli leaders in November of last year. Everything that has followed, including the numerous meetings and talks, is nothing other than futile attempts to save As-Sadat's initiative or to soft-pedal it and make it look like it is not 100 percent bankrupt, even to the Egyptians themselves. For As-Sadat did not succeed in achieving anything. Israel not only refused to give up the desire to retain a significant part of the occupied Arab territory, including even the Sinai Peninsula, but increased the stakes even more, when it was clear that Egypt had weakened its positions in both the international and inter-Arab arenas and that its internal situation was very complex. Events have again confirmed that the Arab people are opposed to the strategy of the ruling circles of Israel, which relies on the influential imperialist forces; one of the most important elements of this strategy is the expansion of the country's territory at the Arabs' expense. The Israeli leadership has repeatedly rejected the return of all the lands occupied in 1967, the eradication of the settlements that have been created there--and there are now more than 90 of them--the Palestinian state and the recognition of the PLO. A huge divergence between the positions of Egypt and Israel is evident.

One must bear in mind that As-Sadat and those around him, even if they wished, cannot grant the concessions demanded by Tel Aviv. He also has to consider Egyptian public opinion and the alignment of forces in the Arab world. But complete discord between Israel and Cairo is not part of Washington's plans. Even with the help of the talks themselves, the United States is attempting to tie the Egyptians even closer to itself, tossing them various types of credit, supplies and recently, even arms. This is in the interests of the current ruling groups in Egypt.

In the summer, the White House tried to resume the separate talks.

However, the meeting, which took place near London, ended in complete failure. After this Egypt stated that there was no sense in further talks unless Begin changed his position, and Washington became alarmed. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance urgently flew to the Near East and handed As-Sadat and Begin a letter from President Carter with an invitation to meet as a threesome in Camp David and to hold talks there. That is the background of this meeting.

[Text] [Ovsiyannikov] Naturally each of the participants is pursuing his own aims.

[Demchenko] Yes, that is right. Begin's task is clear: to try to retain all the occupied Arab lands. Cairo sees as a minimum the return of the Sinai Peninsula, although it is forced to consider the position of the Palestinians, who are demanding the right to form their own state. As far as the American side is concerned, judging by press reports, it is counting on creating a situation in which it can strengthen its position in the Near East, even to the point of sending troops and creating military bases in Israel and the Sinai Peninsula. In short, it is the usual calculations of imperialists directed at preserving the oil of the Near East, the markets and its political influence in this part of the world.

[Ovsiyannikov] Speaking of oil, certain foreign newspapers recognize this. This, for example, is what the French *Le MATIN* writes: In calling the meeting in Camp David, Carter is, to a significant extent, being guided by concern for internal political order; the main pressure on him is oil-related. A worsening in the relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv, this newspaper stresses, could turn into a fresh armed conflict and lead to a new embargo on oil supplies more severe than the one in 1973. This is equivalent to an economic catastrophe in the United States.

[Demchenko] Anatoliy Ivanovich, I would also like to note another factor. When President as-Sadat flew to the meeting in the United States, he stated that he was counting on the pressure that, allegedly, President Carter could exert on the Israeli side to force it to make some concessions. I think that these calculations are built on sand. The point is that in November, the U.S. congressional mid-term elections are to take place, and naturally no U.S. political party wishes to cross the country's influential Jewish community, which is subject to the influence of Zionist organizations in the United States. Naturally, given this situation, one should not count on any pressure being exerted.

[Ovsyannikov] Certain observers are noting that it will be possible to work out a plan at this meeting, not only for the establishment of such a separate peace, but also for the creation of a new armed alliance of some kind. Even the name of this alliance has been thought of: METO. Well, this is a word that is similar to NATO or SEATO, a Middle East Treaty Organization. What do you think, is such a plan possible, or a reality?

[Demchenko] There really are such reports at the moment in the U.S. and Near East press. But it seems to me that both the Arab people and the progressive forces of Israel are too familiar with the habits of imperialism to permit such politics to emerge in this part of the world also. It seems to me that certain recent White House denials are also linked to this. For example, White House spokesman Powell stated that the reports of some sort of military alliance are unfounded.

I would like to draw attention precisely to this statement by Powell, the White House press secretary. He asserted that the reports that have appeared in the Western press on the possible deployment of U.S. troops to the Near East and on the plans for the creation of U.S. air bases in the Sinai Peninsula are unfounded. Nevertheless, even the American press does not exclude such a possibility.

[Ovsyannikov] Well, Pavel Mitrofanovich, as you have said, there have been very few reports from Camp David, and the talks are surrounded by a curtain of secrecy. All the same, many foreign observers are making some sort of prognoses about the outcome of the meeting. What can be said about these prognoses?

[Demchenko] First of all the newspapers point out that the stakes at these talks are too high for them to end without results. But what can the result be? They may result in some kind of document that will impose no obligation on anyone. Ultimately, they may even result in an agreement to hold further talks. But it would be simply foolish to say that the talks at Camp David can bring peace to the Near East, since without the participation of all sides involved in the conflict, it is impossible to restore peace in the region. It is also impossible to restore peace without the participation of the Soviet Union, which is one of the cochairmen of the Geneva conference and on whose peace-loving position a very great deal depends.

I would like to quote an interesting statement by the French paper L'HUMANITE. Carter's new initiative, the paper writes, shows a desire, not so much for the attainment of peace in the Near East in general, as for peace American style--that is a peace that would make it possible to split the Arab countries still further and intensify U.S. interference in the region.

[Ovsyannikov] We have all been talking about U.S. interference in the region. But there is also interference by another country that we would like to mention.

PRC Mideast Policy

[Demchenko] Yes, it is worth mentioning the position of the Chinese leadership, which has fully approved the Camp David venture, and, in particular, the Egyptian president's willingness to take part. In general, Peking's position is, to some extent, a continuation of its previous position. Let us recall that Peking previously supported As-Sadat's much publicized visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977, and his so-called peace initiative, which caused a deep schism in the Arab world. Recently, the Western press has been writing about Peking's interest in renewing direct relations with Tel Aviv. There has even been mention that direct contacts have already been established by Israeli and Chinese representatives in Paris. So, on these facts alone, it becomes perfectly obvious that Peking's calls for a strengthening of Arab unity are hypocritical and demagogic. Peking's actions indicate something else: its desire to induce the progressive Arab regimes to renounce their independent, anti-imperialist course, to draw them into the policy of the reactionary Arab states and to tear these regimes away from their natural allies, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

A noticeable feature of Chinese policy in this region is that Peking is wooing the oil-producing countries that it once branded as reactionary, for example, Oman. As recently as the sixties, Peking was supporting the struggle of the partisans of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) against what it called the arch-conservative sultan. Yet today, Peking has established diplomatic relations with Oman. Moreover, as correspondents of the DPA news agency recently reported, quoting reliable sources, Peking intends to give aid to the sultan of Oman, who is fighting against the PFLO partisans. Peking is likewise wooing the Arab Emirates in the Persian Gulf.

The PRC, STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG notes, has completely reversed its Near East policy. Just 5 years ago, Peking was backing the Palestinian organizations fighting for liberation. Since then, China's relations with the various rebel organizations have noticeably cooled. Most of the Palestinian liberation organizations, the paper writes, have begun to look to the Soviet Union and complain that Peking is supporting the Arab reactionaries and traitors. We may recall also the recent events in the Yemen Arab Republic and in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. During these events the Peking leaders adopted a position essentially similar to that of the imperialist powers and the reactionary Arab regimes, which tried to provoke a conflict between the two Yemeni states and create an excuse for an armed invasion of southern Yemen.

Southern Africa

[Ovsyannikov] All that has been said confirms the impression that the Near East remains one of the hottest spots in the world. But it is by no means the only one. For several years now, shots have been heard across Africa's Zambezi River, where battles are being fought for the independence of Zimbabwe. There too, blood is being spilled, and tens of thousands of refugees, fleeing from the arbitrary actions of the punitive detachments, are living in camps in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana. The partisans have liberated extensive areas of the northern and eastern part of Namibia, one of the last remaining colonies in Africa; but the authorities of the Republic of South Africa stubbornly refuse to grant the country its independence.

[Demchenko] It should be said that the policy of the Republic of South Africa toward its African neighbors, and the system of apartheid existing in the country, are, not only a legacy of colonialism, but a threat to peace in that part of the world. Indeed, a handful of the white bourgeoisie is cruelty, exploiting 18 million Africans, depriving them of elementary human rights. Furthermore, the South African authorities, as many press reports confirm, are now preparing to obtain nuclear weapons.

All this clearly runs counter both to the policy of detente and to the general development of human progress as a whole. Racism and apartheid are historically obsolete, and it is high time to end them. It is no coincidence that the United Nations has declared the present decade the decade of struggle against racism and racial discrimination. This year has been proclaimed the year of struggle against apartheid. In the context of the year, two conferences have just been held in Geneva.

[Ovsyannikov] In which, you, Pavel Mitrofanovich, took part.

[Demchenko] Yes, I attended those conferences. And I must say that next week, representatives of the progressive international public will be gathering in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to express solidarity with the struggle of the African and Arab peoples against imperialism. At the end of the month, in the Indian capital, Delhi, an international conference is being called by the WPC in support of the liberation movements of southern Africa. I think these forums will give a powerful impetus to Africa. I think these forums will give a powerful impetus to the further offensive against racism and apartheid.

[Ovsyannikov] Pavel Mitrofanovich, perhaps you would share with us your personal impressions of your participation in these latest conferences?

[Demchenko] These conferences were highly significant. At the first of them, the conference against racism, the Western states exposed themselves as the enemies of the defense of human rights, not only in Africa, but in the world generally. All the rhetoric about their concern for elementary human rights, turned to dust and ashes as soon as discussion of the problems of racism and Zionism began in earnest. The United States...

[Ovsyannikov] Did not take part.

[Demchenko]...did not take part in the conference. Nor did Israel send a delegation. In the final stage, the states of the so-called nine--the Common Market--and several other states allied with them got up and walked out of the conference room to avoid taking part in the adoption of the final document.

The second conference--the conference on action against apartheid--was a conference of nongovernmental organizations. There were some 80 or 85 delegations from various parts of the world, nearly all of whom were resolute in their determination to fight apartheid. This conference, from my point of view, helped to unite the progressive forces and, in general, the public of many countries in the struggle to stamp out apartheid. Not one delegation at that conference ventured either to defend racism or to argue in defense of apartheid. These shameful phenomena--historical anachronisms, really--were condemned unanimously, and a broad program of economic, military and humanitarian action against apartheid was elaborated. I think both conferences will play their positive role.

[Ovsyannikov] No doubt concrete facts were adduced to show that the United States and Britain have been supporting the racist regimes.

[Demchenko] Yes, a great many such facts were cited. At the same time, by the way, a list was published in Geneva of 1,500 foreign firms and transnational companies maintaining direct contacts with the Republic of South Africa and the racist regime in Rhodesia. The publication of that list made a very strong impression on the conference, and after that, many delegations began submitting proposals for separate resolutions condemning national monopolies that are cooperating with the racist regimes.

11 Sep 78

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

Japanese-PRC Treaty

[Biryukov] Respected comrades, in our broadcast we would like to consider one more problem. A month has passed since the Chinese and Japanese foreign ministers signed a so-called peace and friendship treaty in Peking. On 16 August, China ratified it. The Japanese Government intends to ratify this document soon. After this, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, is expected to visit Tokyo. During this visit, both sides will exchange instruments of ratification and thus, as they assert, will complete the postwar settlement of their relations.

The broad propaganda campaign recently unleashed by Peking with regard to this treaty and the statements by Chinese officials again confirm the Japanese fears that not only might it fail to bring friendship for Japan, but might even involve Japan in Peking's policy, which is dangerous for the cause of peace and security in Asia. Relying on the clause in that document on the so-called joint action against hegemony, which in Peking's jargon means primarily the struggle against the USSR and other peace-loving states, Peking, with a stubbornness worthy of better use, has begun to urge Japan to actively support its adventurist foreign policy.

On the eve of the 33d anniversary of the signing of the act of Japan's capitulation, a luxurious banquet was held in Peking for 2,000 people, the majority of whom were Japanese friends. Liao Cheng-chih, deputy chairman of a standing committee of the Chinese National Peoples Congress, chairman of the Chinese-Japanese Friendship Society, who spoke at the banquet, repeated the standard attacks on our country and stated that the struggle against hegemonism would be continued resolutely. He also stated that the antihegemony clause in the Chinese-Japanese treaty was an important component of it.

The day after this anniversary, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, at a meeting with 50 members of 3 Japanese delegations headed by Hamano and Fujiyama, members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, stressed the deep significance of the signing of this treaty, regarding it, as he said, as having strengthened the capability of both China and Japan to withstand hegemonism. Not content with this, the Chinese official decided to involve the Japanese press in the propagation of his views. With this aim on 6 September he invited 13 eminent Japanese journalists to the National Assembly building and told them that since the text of the treaty included a clause against hegemony, from now on Japan and China would have more points of contact than in the past. He told the Japanese journalists that the source of the threat to them is obvious to everyone. Then the Chinese vice premier cut loose, as they say. He voiced support for the Japanese Armed Forces, created in violation of the Constitution, read a sermon in favor of the arms race; supported a strong Europe; called on the United States not to adopt a policy of appeasement of the USSR; and finally said that Japan should be covered by the U.S. nuclear umbrella. All this at a time when the Japanese, the first people to have suffered the horrors of U.S. atomic bombing, are persistently demanding an end to atomic weapons once and for all. The Chinese leader did not hesitate to take an openly hegemonistic position toward Japan, condemning its economic links and the aid that Tokyo is granting or intends to grant to Socialist Vietnam. This is money thrown away, he said.

Evaluating these statements by Teng Hsiao-ping, the New York TIMES noted that although the Chinese leader denied that China is seeking military cooperation with Japan, judging by everything, he came very close to the point at which this only remained to be announced.

[Ovsyannikov] Askold Aleksandrovich, the facts show that the first points of contact, of which Teng Hsiao-ping spoke in his conversation with Japanese journalists, are indeed military cooperation between Peking and Tokyo. Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army, arrived in Tokyo on 8 September.

[Biryukov] Yes. The paper MAINICHI, which was the first to report his forthcoming visit to Tokyo, wrote that this influential man, who is close to Teng Hsiao-ping, intends to have meetings with officials of the Japanese Government and representatives of business circles. The paper noted that the Japanese Foreign Ministry intends to actively help his activities in Japan. It is already known that the Chinese military leader will have a meeting with Takehiko, chairman of the Joint Staff Council of the Self-Defense Forces, at which the chiefs of staff of the Japanese land, sea and air forces will be present. It is reported that during the meeting, the sides will exchange opinions on the military situation in the Pacific and also the activities of the Soviet fleet in the Pacific and Indian oceans. They also plan to visit Japanese military units and certain enterprises whose products Peking is interested in obtaining.

[Ovsyannikov] This is part of Peking's general attempts to obtain the latest arms for its army.

[Biryukov] Yes. They are very actively trying to do this in the West. It is sufficient to recall the visits by Chinese military delegations to many European states, in particular to the FRG, Great Britain...

[Ovsyannikov] In Great Britain they intend to buy vertical take-off aircraft.

[Biryukov] Many British papers recently carried an interesting photograph. At a military show, an arms exhibition, that was held in Britain, Chinese officers were photographed standing on new British tanks. This was a very symbolic photograph.

[Ovsyannikov] Undoubtedly.

[Biryukov] It is also interesting to note that the impression is being created that the more the Chinese leaders spout on the theme of hegemonism, on the need to oppose it and the more anti-Soviet statements they make, the more Western aid they count on for their plans for modernizing their industry and increasing their armed forces and, consequently, the armed support of their hegemonistic plans.

[Ovsyannikov] Teng Hsiao-ping stated that they included Japan among the countries from which they wish to receive the latest equipment, particularly military equipment.

[Biryukov] Yes. Such talks between Chinese and Japanese officials have been going on for well over a year. The Western press has even reported that such talks have been going on for about 3 years. The New York TIMES a few days ago wrote, for example, that Chinese diplomats in Tokyo are displaying great interest in Japanese plans, especially now that it is greatly increasing its defense spending. Moreover, they want to know more about the journey in May by Japanese military leaders to the NATO headquarters in Brussels, which was widely regarded here as a demonstration of the country's interest in closer ties between the Japanese and U.S. military staffs within the NATO framework.

[Ovsyannikov] You are talking here, of course, about the visit of Kanemaru. He also visited the United States, by the way.

[Biryukov] Yes. The visit by the head of the Japanese Defense Agency. During the preparations for the signing of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, and especially after it, the leaders of the Japanese Government gave frequent assurances that this treaty was not aimed against the USSR and the other peace-loving countries and that Japan would strive to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with our country.

This was stated in particular by the members of the delegation of the Japanese Diet. However, the facts that have been cited do not support such assurances. Moreover, they confirm the earlier Soviet evaluation of this treaty.

[Ovsyannikov] It is no coincidence that when receiving Japanese parliamentarians, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin stressed that the principled policy of the USSR is the development of relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries independent of their social structure, including relations with Japan, since this promotes the consolidation of peace and security and does not harm third countries. This cannot be said of the recently signed Japanese-Chinese treaty.

There is no shortage of statements from the Japanese side about the steadfastness of the policy of strengthening relations with the USSR, Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin noted. However, such statements should be backed up by practical deeds.

And with this, dear comrades, we end our roundtable conversation today. Thank you for your attention.

IPU PLENARY SESSION DEBATE CENTERS ON COLONIALISM

LD092228Y Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Born, September 9, TASS--The 6th conference Interparliamentary Union, which is being attended by representative of more than 70 states of the world, is continuing in session in the FRG capital. A debate was held at the plenary meeting today on the question of continuing vigorous efforts for full eradication of colonialism in the world. In the course of the debate, many speakers stressed that there have been positive changes in recent years in relations among states, which contributed to creating a healthier political climate, to establishing principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

MPs of a number of countries expressed concern over the serious situation in the south of Africa and condemned the actions of the racist regime of the South African Republic and southern Rhodesia. They demanded observance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Organization and the Interparliamentary Union.

The Soviet Union, said Boris Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Publications Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comes out in conformity with the principles of its peace-loving foreign policy for full and ultimate liquidation of colonialism, for unimpeded exercise by all peoples of the right to self-determination, freedom and independence. Our country and other socialist states, he went on to say, are actively contributing to the strengthening of the political and economic independence of Asian, African and Latin American states, giving them diverse economic and scientific-technical aid, strive to develop with them fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation. In doing so, as head of the state Leonid Brezhnev repeatedly stressed, the Soviet Union "does not seek for itself any benefits, does not hunt concessions, does not strive for political domination and does not want to get military bases."

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the racist regime in the South African Republic and southern Rhodesia, the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African racists, the speaker noted. A pressing necessity is immediate turning over of all powers to the Zimbabwe people represented by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, unconditional withdrawal of the South African Republic from Namibia in conformity with the U.N. resolutions on turning over power in that country to the people represented by SWAPO, putting an immediate end to the apartheid policies in South Africa.

CRAWFORD EXPELLED FROM USSR FOLLOWING SUSPENDED SENTENCE

LD081646Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 8, TASS--John Chalman, representative of the U.S. International Harvester firm in Moscow was today told at the Protocol Service Department of the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry that deputy head of the representation of the firm, U.S. citizen Francis Crawford, who was convicted yesterday by the Moscow City Court for unlawful currency transactions, must immediately leave the Soviet Union.

On the same day, U.S. citizen Crawford was expelled from the USSR.

Mitigating Factors

LD090150Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Today Mr Crawford has left the USSR on a flight to Frankfurt, and next in our program you'll hear our observer Pavel Kuznetsov discuss the Francis Crawford case:

When Mr Crawford was arrested several months ago for illegal currency transactions, he claimed he was innocent. He said he was a political pawn in what the Western media refers to as a tit-for-tat game between the USSR and the United States. Now that the trial is over and Mr Crawford received a 5-year suspended sentence, let's briefly go over it again. It is not common for an innocent person to dodge issues and change his testimony. Mr Crawford did just that on a number of points.

Mr Crawford told the court at one time that he had received an official permission to buy R4,000 from a Soviet bank of foreign trade and demanded that this be duly noted in the court proceedings. His demand was promptly granted. Later on it turned out that Mr Crawford had indeed requested the Soviet bank for R4,000, but he had never gone there to pick up the money, although he had that sum. How come? Mr Crawford immediately changed his testimony and claimed that he had acquired the R4,000 for Bank of America cheques acquired at the United States Embassy in Moscow. There were several cases when Mr Crawford changed his previous testimony, and I repeat that, for a 100 percent innocent man, it is rather strange.

Mr Crawford's guilt was established during the court hearings as well as the guilt of a group of Soviet citizens, codefendants in the trial, and as I have already said, Francis J. Crawford received a 5-year suspended sentence. Now why suspended if he was found guilty of illegal currency transactions, an offense that entails a prison term of up to 8 years? Suspended sentences are common here in the case of a first offense, but of course depending on the crime, the Soviet courts do not seek a severe punishment. Incidentally, Mrs Kiseleva, the wife of the ringleader in the case, also received a suspended sentence.

Apparently Mr Crawford prepared himself for anything but a fair trial. I wonder if he was not thinking about a frame-up in store for him. However, before the verdict was read he confided to reporters that he was very pleased with the Soviet system of justice. In a lot of ways, he added, it's better than the American system. Both the lawyers and the defendant can cross-examine. Ironically, to learn the truth about the Soviet system of justice, Mr Crawford had to wind up in a Soviet court. I don't think it was necessary.

So one of the mitigating factors in favor of Mr Crawford was that it was his first offense. Another was that he is an employee of the International Harvester, a United States corporation with which the USSR has good business contacts. This was reflected in the prosecutor's address. The prosecutor added that Soviet-American trade serves the development of Soviet American relations.

Late last month a prominent American businessman, Armand Hammer, who was received in Moscow by General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev, said that trade was vital for promoting mutually beneficial Soviet-American ties. As to Mr Crawford, it is not that he has left the USSR. He was expelled.

NUCLEAR DANGERS IN U.S. 'RED THREAT' CAMPAIGN

LD081501Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by NOVOSTI observer V. Ostrovskiy: "Competition on the Terror Market"]

[Text] If your wallet is growing empty along with your bank account and you gaze helplessly at the implacable rise in prices and the dollar exchange rate is steadily falling, you are possessed by terror. And if, God forbid, you are out of work--the terror becomes black. And the more people it seizes, the more insecure the government feels.

But when they start talking about how the Russians have a first-strike nuclear capability, the terror turns Red. This terror is even advantageous to some governments. On the Western terror market the "Red" kind is popular, its discount rate is always high, it is more terrible than the black terror. Apparently under the influence of market conditions, the United States adopted the formula of the "balance of terror," under cover of which they tried to find ways of disrupting the nuclear parity with the Soviet Union.

H. Kissinger once said that the United States is capable of increasing its nuclear throwweight fivefold. But he considered it senseless to do so. Arsenals are so full that no additional throwweight will add useful potential or create an additional political threat.

Z. Brzezinski also relies on force in his conservative concepts. "I do not consider nuclear superiority politically inconceivable," he wrote. "Strategic superiority could have an effect on political conduct." And although a definite majority of Americans (78 percent) believe it necessary to conclude an agreement with the Russians on strategic arms limitation, tendencies toward the acquisition of nuclear superiority are still relatively strong in America. To this end the MX mobile intercontinental missile is being developed and the old theory of multiple targets has been revived. It envisages up to 20 silos for one missile.

This theory ignores the 1973 agreement on averting nuclear war between the USSR and the United States. It attributes intentions to the other side in accordance with an American scenario: The Soviet Union, they say, will definitely make the first nuclear strike against the United States. Many people must know that the USSR has never threatened America. Such a course would contradict Article 1 of the termless agreement mentioned above, according to which the sides agreed that their actions would preclude the outbreak of nuclear war.

Nonetheless last fall, when the sides achieved certain compromises on SALT-II, a new wave of "Red" terror was unleashed in the United States. Senator H. Jackson stepped up criticism of the Soviet-American dialog, asserting that the American delegation was "making concessions" to the Russians. The newspapers seized on this dose of poisonous vaccine and launched a public campaign without objective information.

Nor were the competitors in the fabrication of terror in Europe asleep. The French Journal DEFENSE gloomily predicted that in the period 1980-1985 the Russians could begin accelerating toward direct war. This is not because there exists in the Western press, in J. Carter's words, a certain amount of complete irresponsibility, a certain lack of honesty, a certain deliberate distortion of facts. The initiators of the new war of terror, like their predecessors, are trying to justify increasing the speed of the flywheel of military preparations. While they were sowing terror on both sides of the Atlantic, headquarters was planning the long-term NATO program that was adopted by the Washington Council session, and which turned out to be a military shopping list for the next 15 years.

They prepared for that session thoroughly. In December, the terror market, which has seen a thing or two, was shaken by a report from the U.S. House Armed Services Committee. The figures involved this work, each more terrifying than the last, competed for the greatest effect on the public. They shouted that the Russians could use from 12 to 60 percent of their nuclear warheads to eliminate 75 percent of U.S. missile silos. They warned that the U.S. warheads that would survive the first strike could only destroy 15 percent of the Soviet Union's missile silos. They went into convulsions trying to prove that by 1980 there will be no possibility of averting a Soviet strike.

It is impossible to calculate the "Red" terror that was produced among Americans and Europeans by the publication of such fantasies. But it is absolutely clear that the document is diametrically opposed to detente.

Some 6 months later, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown confirmed in a speech in San Francisco that the pressure on the public is continuing. He acknowledged that the American missile-launching doctrine is changing. He stated that electronic warning of a strike would be sufficient to allow a counterstrike. "The Russians will have to consider the possibility that our Minuteman missiles will no longer be there when their intercontinental ballistic missiles arrive," the secretary said.

Immediately after the secretary's speech, in accordance with the law of competition on the market of terror, another report came out. Experts from the American Santa Fe Corporation, fulfilling an order from the Pentagon nuclear agency, calculated the Russians' missile potential. According to the experts, by the end of the sixties the Soviet Union had achieved parity with the United States on five missile power indicators and have now caught up on another five indicators.

Fear sees danger everywhere. The experts added that in certain areas the Russians have achieved superiority. In order to frighten their client and the public even more, they added that by 1982 the Russians will possess a three to two advantage in "the ability to destroy well-defended targets with a nuclear strike." Thereby, obviously, intending to back up the American concept of multiplicity of targets.

Americans have always excelled in size. And the experts were no exception. They added two lines in conclusion: In 4 years the Soviet Union will be capable of absorbing a nuclear strike and carrying out a counterstrike. Such a conclusion must obviously wreck the arguments of the opponents of the absurd and senseless general schemes.

Even people from the Pentagon dissociated themselves from this report, describing it as valuable "theoretical" research that does not reflect the viewpoint of the Defense Department. But in late July, the New York TIMES seized on the experts' conclusions and gave them wings. Like cruise missiles, the gloomy figures swooped down on Americans with warheads full of the vaccine of terror.

III. 11 Sep 78

B 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

American taxpayers are faced with the prospect of opening their purses and paying for the next attempt to upset the Soviet-American strategic parity. The new military program for MA mobile intercontinental missiles requires 6,000 silos and additional billions of dollars of appropriations, including the cost of hundreds of missiles themselves.

The waves of "Red" terror caress the chosen people [izbrannyye] of this world, whose safes will be filled with profits from the next military orders. But these waves will wash out the wallet of the ordinary taxpayer in America and Europe, if, of course, congressmen, and parliamentarians are seriously frightened. Then both the taxpayer's wallet and his life will be at stake.

But is it worth capitulating to fear? Is it worth paying for your own death? It should, perhaps, be considered that in exploiting the competition of terror, those who arranged it might frighten themselves so much that their nerves snap, and one fine day or night they might shoot first, turning any crisis into a nuclear nightmare.

BETTER U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS NECESSARY FOR WORLD PEACE

LD090500Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Excerpts] As international practice has shown, the change towards a relaxation of tension prompted a complicated reaction in leading capitalist countries. Influential groups in the West clearly felt that many consequences of less tension didn't suit them. It was by and large typical that brakes were put on when it came to actually ending the arms race and take concrete measures towards disarmament.

The cornerstone of the socialist community's foreign policy is to strengthen trust between countries. But it takes more than just words and declarations to do this. What's needed are clear and simple actions to expand cooperation between countries with different social systems in politics, economy and culture. The socialist countries do this in practice. They have extensive relations with dozens of capitalist countries and fortunately these relations are on the rise. Mutually beneficial economic relations, greater cultural cooperation and increasing scientific and technological ties create good conditions for political dialogs free of biases; and dialogs, after all, are the first prerequisite for peaceful cooperation.

In the interests of bettering the international political climate and creating an atmosphere of trust, the socialist countries believe it's necessary to persistently try to regulate today's crisis situations. For example, let's examine the Middle East conflict.

The Middle East is not an island separate from the rest of the world. The tension that has lasted there for such a long time has a negative influence on international relations in general. Recently events have developed in that region that have moved prospects for a lasting and basic settlement farther and farther from sight--although a chance for progress did exist. As is known, the Soviet Union and the United States are cochairmen of the Geneva Middle East conference. Last year it was agreed to call a conference that would include all interested parties, but it wasn't possible to hold it because Egypt's President as-Sadat took separatist actions. In the end, Israel just hardened its position.

The question arises whether the policy of making deals behind the backs of the victims of Israeli aggression can ensure lasting peace in the Middle East.

The answer is clearly no. The only thing that could bring real peace to the people of the region is the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arabs, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

The various compromises at the expense of the Arabs being worked out now at Camp David can do nothing but further delay a settlement.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries located near the Middle East are far from indifferent to the situation. They believe that the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East would undoubtedly be an outstanding event in world policy. The success of disarmament talks would be an important and decisive factor in creating an atmosphere of trust in international relations. Therefore, it was of such political importance when the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party stated that the achievements made at the talks on ending the arms race should not be canceled. This statement reflects the Soviet Union's well known constructive approach to the talks on limiting strategic arms and the approach of the socialist countries to the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe. There is no doubt that if acceptable agreements are made at these talks--and this is quite possible--it would give a powerful impulse to the solution of other questions relating to the arms race.

There is no doubt that the international climate is largely determined by Soviet-American relations. Today these relations are developing with difficulty. However, all previous experience shows that good relations are precisely what meets the interest of both the Soviet and American people and the world in general. Possibilities do exist for confidently developing mutually beneficial cooperation between these two countries. But they are of little use if both sides aren't prepared to use these opportunities. The socialist countries for their part are determined to follow through with the principles of peaceful coexistence. Brezhnev's Grimean talks with leaders of the other socialist countries clearly indicate that these countries plan to continue relaxing international tension, developing peaceful cooperation and strengthening world peace.

SENATOR KENNEDY CONTINUES VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Statement in Alma-Ata

LD082304Y Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Alma-Ata, September 8, TASS--Speaking in a TASS interview before departure from Alma-Ata, U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Health and Research Subcommittee, said that he would like to come to the USSR again to familiarise himself closer with the country's health protection, to understand better the aims and aspirations of the peoples of the Soviet Union. He stressed that he had been greatly impressed by the interest of Soviet people in the preservation of peace.

Senator Edward Kennedy was attending an international conference on primary health care in the capital of Kazakhstan, a Soviet republic. The conference is co-sponsored by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the U.N. Children's Fund 'UNICEF' on September 6-12.

The senator noted that this is the first conference of this kind, which made it possible to exchange important ideas and views. He said that he had set forth his views and had been favourably impressed by the reaction to his speech and that his ideas had met with support.

Senator Edward Kennedy went on to say that it wasn't his first time in the USSR, that he had read much about the health care system in the Soviet Union and studied the development of ties between the USSR and the USA.

We visited big research institutes, hospitals, talked to physicians and medical nurses in Soviet Central Asia. Their skills and mastery preserve the lives of thousands of patients.

Meeting With Brezhnev

ID092042Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--The main question that was discussed in the course of the meeting with Leonid Brezhnev was that of "mutual confidence between our countries," a TASS correspondent was told by Senator Edward Kennedy, a noted political figure of the United States. He was received today by general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The senator noted that the conversation was friendly, constructive and lasted more than two hours. Senator Edward Kennedy is visiting the Soviet Union in connection with his participation in the international conference on primary health care, which is currently in session in Alma-Ata (Soviet Kazakhstan).

The progress that has been made over the period of recent years has been extremely important to the people of the Soviet Union and the United States and very important to the people all over the world, the senator went on to say. It has shown that the United States and the Soviet Union can provide leadership in moving away from the weapons of mutual destruction.

Now we are involved in very delicate and difficult negotiations to reach arms limitation agreement, to try to negotiate a comprehensive test ban, to work towards mutual force reduction, to try to have a greater understanding about each other's respective position on the issues of human rights, a whole range of issues, and what it basically comes down to is a sense of mutual confidence and mutual trust, in which further progress in relationship can take place.

The relationship between the USA and the USSR is difficult now, the senator noted. Perhaps, there can be steps on both sides to bring better understanding of respective decisions.

I am hopeful that the arms limitation talks could be concluded successfully. I think it will be a matter of considerable debate and discussion in the United States Senate. I think to a greater extent the matters that will be debated there will not only be the particular aspects of the treaty, but will be the general relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States.

But there are still important differences, it is necessary to find ways to work in the future. So I think it is a great challenge for political leadership in the United States as well as here, and I am basically an optimist, Edward Kennedy went on to say. And I am basically a person who finds no other alternative for the people of the United States or the Soviet Union than to try and move towards agreement in a number of these areas.

I first met the general secretary four years ago, and I was impressed at that time by the importance he placed on reaching agreement on arms limitation. That sense came through today in our conversation, and I think that this is the sentiment of the Soviet people, as I have seen it reflected in the streets and squares of Tashkent, Alma-Ata and Samarkand, that we visited this time. I am very hopeful that the central theme can be fulfilled,

The report of the WALL STREET JOURNAL, a business organ, about the decision of the National Council for Promotion of American-Chinese Trade to send a petroleum industry delegation to China is noteworthy. Apart from representatives of the major oil companies, the 23-man delegation will also include employees of the IBM Corporation and the Sikorski Aircraft Company, which produces helicopters and aviation equipment.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL writes in particular that the Chinese are interested in obtaining IBM computers and Sikorski helicopters.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL further notes that representatives of a number of other oil companies, including the Exxon Corporation and Union Oil Company of California have recently visited China, following in the footsteps of the trip made to Peking by a government scientific-technical delegation headed by Frank Press, the U.S. President's science and technology adviser. A delegation of Phillips Petroleum Company, engaged in talks about oil exploration and development is in the PRC at present.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL also notes that China is ready to give complete control over considerable oil deposits in the Pe Hai Bay and in other northern coastal regions of the PRC to foreign oil monopolies, American first and foremost.

Another mouthpiece of business circles, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, reaches the following conclusion: "Peking is convinced that President Carter's administration intends to cooperate with China and, in fact, encourages the American oil companies to extend aid for the development of the Chinese petroleum industry."

Expanding its trade-economic links with Peking, Washington, in essence, encourages China's great-power policy.

U.S.-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS BREAK DOWN ONCE MORE

LD081825Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 8, TASS--The latest round of U.S.-Japanese talks on trade issues, which have already become a permanent exasperating aspect of bilateral relations, has again ended in failure. High-ranking representatives of the USA and Japan hoped this time to settle issue around the export of U.S. farm products. But it was already at the state of the talks that the press reported that their participants were in for a bitter setback. Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Talmage openly said at the meeting with them that Japan's intransigence would involve trade sanctions by the USA.

A Tokyo delegation led by Minister Without Portfolio in Charge of Foreign Economic Problems Nobuhiko Ushiba and Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ichiro Hakagawa has categorically declined the American claims.

The talks have been deadlocked, and in spite of all the efforts of its participants no compromise has been achieved. Unable to conceal its exasperation, Washington described the outcome of the discussion as "disappointing" and hinted to the possibility of protectionist measures against Japanese products. Last year, the USA cut 2.5-fold Japanese exports of TV sets, imposed tough quotas on steel, cars and textiles from that country. The failure of the present round of the talks gives local observers ground to predict a new sharpening of differences between the USA and Tokyo.

PRC AUTHORITIES CONTINUE TO STIFLE DISSIDENTS

OW101430Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Chalin commentary]

[Text] What commands attention from all the press materials on China's domestic situation is the PEOPLE'S DAILY 5 September editorial on the third national conference of public security workers in Peking. First of all, the editorial indicates that, as in the time of Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese authorities still use public security organs as instruments for persecuting political enemies and suppressing the people who are discontented with their lives and the tyrannical rule in the country. In his closing address, Public Security Minister Chao Tsang-pi called for dealing crushing blows at new reactionaries. A similar call was made a few years ago and thousands of party and state leaders at all levels, disliked by the Peking leaders for one reason or another, were cruelly persecuted. The Peking authorities deem it necessary to exert pressure on and intimidate their people to keep them in a state of constant agitation and to stifle any opinion disapproving the military-bureaucratic dictatorship in the country. People who dared to voice opposition were labeled with various charges.

It is worth noting that Peking's propaganda machine has admitted that at that time arbitrariness and acts in violation of law and discipline did occur in China and that the working people's basic rights and freedoms were violated. Nevertheless, this confession is merely aimed at blaming the "gang of four" for all past mistakes. It is necessary to point out that current Peking leaders played an important role in national life then. No one else but Hua Kuo-feng himself occupied the post of public security minister a few years ago.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial Noted

LD090944Y Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 9 Sept 78 LD

[Text] Peking, September 9, TASS--The Chinese press has published materials on a conference on the "maintenance of public order" held by the Ministry of Public Security of the PRC in Peking from August 11 to 31. Reports on the conference and an editorial on it, published by JEN MIN JIH PAO, [PEOPLE'S DAILY], stress the "seriousness" of the situation in respect of public order in China. The newspaper admits that there have been a great number of such negative things as crimes, fires, and accidents on the transport which Chinese propaganda traditionally describes as consequences of the rule by the "gang of four".

As is known, these phenomena have their roots in the socio-political tension created in Chinese society as a result of the anti-people policy of the Maoists during the "Cultural Revolution" and in the subsequent years: arbitrary actions by the authorities in the centre and in the provinces, violations of legality, a sharp drop in the living standards of the people, repressions and exiles against millions of people. At the same time the above-mentioned negative phenomena in the sphere of public order are, according to the China's press, a consequences of the continuing internal struggle. JEN MIN JIH PAO says that the "handful of counter-revolutionary forces have not yet received a strong-enough blow", that some of them continue to be active and "furiously counterattack", thus "seriously jeopardizing the security of the people and causing damage to property." Therefore the conference said it was "an urgent combat task" to strike "resolute blows" at the subversive activities of "counter-revolutionary and criminal elements", "gangs of scum", etc.

As recipes for correcting the situation the conference outlined measures to strengthen the security organs and step up their activity, to toughen punitive measures and tighten total control over "counterrevolutionary bad elements" with whom the Peking authorities are known to class all those who disagree with the Maoist order. The conference recommended to enlist the cooperation of the "masses" in the work of guarding public order, specifically to reestablish everywhere as a matter of urgency the "committees for guarding public order" which were suggested "personally" by Mao Tse-tung in his time, and which in fact represent a system of mutual guarantee and total surveillance.

Characteristically, the newspaper JEN MIN JIH PAO makes special mention of the need for and importance of massive "blows" with the use of public trials and executions as a means of strengthening public order and liquidating the "social base" of the "gang of four."

HUA KUO-FENG'S VISITS AIM AT ANTI-SOVIET UNITED FRONT

03012156Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Militar commentary: "Why Hua Kuo-feng Visits Abroad"]

[Text] What is the purpose of Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng's current visits abroad?

Is his visit favorable to the most important and urgent cause of the people--that is, a healthy development of the world situation and the strengthening of peace?

No. The aim of his visits abroad is exactly the contrary. This is quite obvious. He is making the visits in the hope of imposing Maoist viewpoints on the people of other countries that are incompatible with the interests of peace and the people of all countries. Judging from the statements that Hua Kuo-feng has made abroad, we note that China's leading clique is not as much interested in developing bilateral relations with these countries as in cajoling their leaders into joining China's anti-Soviet adventure and its attack on the USSR's peace policy.

As everybody knows, Peking's top leaders lately became as crazy as bedbugs in order to rig up an anti-Soviet united front and, through the propaganda machine, attempted to have all countries agree to this crazy idea. When this attempt failed, the Peking leaders decided that it was time that China resort to top-level personal diplomacy.

Commenting on Hua Kuo-feng's foreign visits, L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party, writes: The fact of China's rapprochement with countries is a good thing in itself. Regrettably, such approaches are being made on the basis of the argument advanced by Lin Biao, who is still being relentlessly denounced in China--that is, the USSR is the chief enemy and menaces China, Europe and the entire world.

L'HUMANITE points out: Peking appears to be willing to gang up with any reactionary as long as he is opposed to the USSR. This, says the French paper, also serves as a footnote to Peking's hostile attitude toward Vietnam, whose alleged fault is to maintain good relations with the USSR, and a footnote to Peking's hospitable attitude toward the Chilean fascist dictatorial regime and many other things.

Hua Kuo-feng has quite definitely taken sides with the U.S.-American and Vietnamese. Should he not put his principles into practice in the relations with his allies, whose results are being highly praised by the United States? The Japanese press is of the opinion that Hua Kuo-feng has been quite unsuccessful in the talks in Peking. For instance, Tokyo's ASAHI SHIMBUN writes: The foundations of Peking's foreign policy, which is based on the so-called theory of three worlds, is the alliance of the U.S. and the Soviet Union against the United States. The Chinese premier is visiting the two allies in order to serve this purpose. However, despite the Peking leaders' energetic appeals, the allies have not even shown any support.

VOLSKY: HAVE Peking-Beijing and Moscow-Beijing?

DISCUSS: The Chinese leadership is not only not supporting the U.S. but is also not supporting the Soviet Union.

[Volsky comments: "Anti-U.S. alliance between Peking and Washington"]

[Replies: I did not mention people and the Chinese and Soviet-Union forces are highly indignant over the Peking leadership's opportunistic policy toward the Vietnamese people. The Peking leadership is not only not supporting the so-called question of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam and elsewhere, but also not supporting Vietnam's constructive proposals and is now even taking sides with the U.S. Now the Chinese leadership has escalated their policy by directly carrying out armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border and, at the same time, has limited the possibilities of launching anti-Vietnam activities.

The Chinese leadership is clearly aware of the Vietnamese people's strong determination to safeguard their freedom and of their victorious struggle in the past. Why then does the Chinese leadership want to see a new war? Why does Peking want to gamble with its prestige? The ruling clique in Peking has shattered the PRC's prestige even in the eyes of those who were disappointed by China. It would be difficult to find an answer to these questions. If we did not know Peking's long-time policy of turning upon imperialism, to serve the imperialist spy agency, the Chinese interfered directly in the internal affairs of People's Angola as early as 1961 and supported NATO's sending troops to Zaire last spring. Now, the Peking leadership is doing more dangerous, sordid and bloody things in Indonesia for the same purpose. As a matter of fact, the Chinese chauvinists have degenerated into opportunists who are serving imperialism and the Pentagon. As you know, opportunists are the type who failed to subjugate the heroic Vietnamese people with force. After suffering grave losses, the 100,000 U.S. troops were forced to flee Vietnam. However, the action handed the (anti-Vietnam) Baton over to its new partners in Peking. Many foreign observers have pointed out that China stepped up its pressure on Vietnam after U.S. Presidential Adviser Brezhnev's visit to Peking.

The Chinese leadership gambles by using its alliance to strengthen Southeast Asia's first socialist country into a buffer from the U.S. chauvinist clique--i.e., in exchange for Peking's establishing its sphere of influence in Southeast Asia, it wants weapons and military technology from the U.S. In fact, even now all over the Peking leaders were subordinate to the U.S. spy agency. The U.S. press clearly pointed out: Without Washington's approval, Peking would not even act on the international stage. But the U.S. press failed to mention something very important and clear which shows that in our times, no one can even imagine war based on the desire for money and the will of the people of all countries. NATO's role serves this point. To a large extent, its disbandment was caused by the will in wanting to withdraw in the Indo-China war. Those who consider that the Soviet Union is a friend of the U.S. and the Peking leaders are conspiring against the people.

NEW MISSILES IN EUROPE WOULD HARM REGION'S SECURITY

LDO82255Y Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 8, TASS--Some publications in the U.S. press in recent days show that missiles and other systems of medium range carrier vehicles have been a subject of special attention in the course of contacts between the USA and its NATO allies lately. U.S. representatives, particularly from among the brass hats, are trying to present things in such a way as if the Soviet medium-range missiles are a threat to Western Europe, as, they allege, NATO has no appropriate counterweapon. In doing so, they fail to mention the fact that Soviet medium-range missiles are an answer to the existence of the big number of U.S. and other military bases in Europe, from which an attack may be launched against the Soviet territory.

Judging from these reports, some people would like to view the question of creation of new types of missile nuclear weapons by NATO as an almost settled matter and reduce the issue to the question from what its implementation shall be started. U.S. mass media claim that certain ideas to this score were put forward by American Senator Bartlett at the Brussels conference of U.S. and European leaders. The necessity of taking concrete measures in the above-said field was recently declared also by U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown in his speech in New Orleans.

Reports are reaching here that different plans are being drawn up in the Western capitals for building up the NATO nuclear force in Europe. The possibility is assumed of creating and deploying in the future of a mobile medium-range ballistic missile, on which, as they say, work has already been started in the Pentagon. Other plans are also being hatched. One of them is, for example, to increase the range of the Pershing missile, which is now adopted among the U.S. arms in Western Europe, through fitting it out with an additional stage. The ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes the leading Pentagon circles as saying that the possibility is now being examined of creating a new U.S. cruise missile to be launched from the ground. Suggesting this idea to the Europeans, the Pentagon circles claim that such a plan may be even more attractive for them, as it involves lesser spending and is more accessible technologically.

Judging by press reports no final political decisions have been so far taken on the creation and deployment in Europe of medium range mobile ballistic missiles. Some NATO members say that the resolution of the question to deploy such a system should be preceded by a discussion of the problem of the "grayzone" with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member countries for reaching a possible agreement. They are opposed by those, who are banking on the positions of strength policy, and therefore consider talks with the socialist countries unnecessary and even a harmful matter.

The postwar developments in Europe confirm the conclusion that the growth of the level of military confrontation far from strengthening security in Europe, deteriorates the complex as it is situation in the continent. A real way towards creating a healthier European situation is through unswerving continuation of the line towards detente and complementing political detente with effective measures in the field of military detente.

'REFORGER' EXERCISES SHOW NATO, U.S. INCREASING ARMS RACE

LDO81254Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Vladislav Koznyakov commentary]

[Text] These days, train loads of military equipment and armaments are being (?moved) from military bases in Colorado, Connecticut and other states to the ports in the Mexican Gulf and on the eastern coast of the United States.

III. 11 Sep 78

E 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WEST EUROPE & CANADA

The 37,000-ton cargo is to be shipped to Western Europe together with 13,000 American servicemen. The operation is an integral part of the autumn NATO maneuvers "Reforger," which have just started in Europe. Another part of the maneuvers is code-named "Northern Wedding" and it is taking place in the English Channel and North Sea. One hundred forty NATO warships and submarines are participating in the exercise and it also involves 40,000 seamen and 800 aircraft.

The NATO maneuvers will last for 3 months. The area involved will range from Norway to central Europe and the Mediterranean so the scope of the exercises shows that they are not an ordinary military training as NATO officials are claiming. They are a specially prepared war game. They help to display NATO policy in Europe which is still based on the outdated conceptions of the cold war and confrontation. It is also noteworthy that, according to NATO spokesmen in the middle of September, the 3d brigade of the 2d American armored division will be deployed in (Galstadt) region in the Federal Republic of Germany. In other words, 4,000 servicemen and 400 tanks will be added to the NATO forces in central Europe.

One cannot help recalling in this connection that the Soviet Union has suggested at the Vienna talks not to increase armaments and armed forces in central Europe during the talks. The proposal was rejected by the NATO countries and now they are taking steps to change the existing balance of forces in central Europe in their favor. It is not surprising that these days scepticism about the prospects of the Vienna talks is being expressed in Washington. Some officials are trying to convince the American public that an agreement on mutual reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe can hardly be expected in the nearest future, and they are spreading various allegations about the Soviet position at the talks to back up their assertions. [words indistinct] (?such was) a recent statement by Malcolm Toon, the United States ambassador to the USSR, and a special report on the Vienna talks prepared by the Library of Congress in Washington.

The situation looks wholly curious. The latest moves at the Vienna talks have produced certain signs of progress. Several important aspects of the future (?course) were agreed upon by mutual efforts of the participating countries. Undoubtedly, this represents a positive trend at the negotiations, which have been lasting for 5 years already. But the possibility of coming to terms on a mutually acceptable agreement on cutting arms and armaments in central Europe does not seem to attract certain forces in the United States. The attempt of Washington officials to mislead the American public as to the Soviet position at the Vienna talks and the current NATO war games held in the United States and Europe are undoubtedly actions which are closely linked. Their main goal is to justify further military preparations planned at the recent session of the NATO Council in Washington. In other words the Pentagon and NATO are still increasing the arms race which is extremely dangerous for all the nations of the world.

STOCKHOLM DAILY ACCUSED OF SLANDERING USSR ON MILITARY BASE

LD082144Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko:

DAGENS NYMETER, which comes out in Stockholm, has again brought up an old slander about the USSR allegedly constructing a "military base" in the Island of Spitzbergen. This anti-Soviet fabrication has been seized by other publications in Sweden and Norway. DAGENS NYMETER has even gone so far as to call its own myth "a fresh culmination in the tense relations between the Norwegian and Soviet authorities."

All these provocative allegations are without any foundation. It is well known that Soviet-Norwegian relations, although there is an attempt to hamper their progress by reactionary circles which do not act in a spirit of detente, are developing normally. This has also repeatedly been pointed out by the Norwegian side, particularly by E. Prydenlund, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs.

As for the fabrication about a "base" in Spitzbergen, it is enough to cite the opinion expressed by Egil Jensen, a representative of Norway in Spitzbergen which was quoted by Swedish SVENSKA DAGBLADET. "I have seen no military equipment in the Russian possession," E. Jensen stated. "Relations between us and the Russians are friendly and correct."

L. Forne, a SVENSKA DAGBLADET correspondent, who recently visited Spitzbergen, has for his part also rejected these trashy lies. And so, DAGENS NYHETER and company have deliberately brought up this puny propaganda "canard." It is characteristic that the anti-Soviet fabrications of this newspaper appeared immediately after the visit to Oslo by the American General A. Haig, commander in chief of the NATO bloc's joint armed forces in Europe, who stated that NATO is expecting crises and conflicts in Norwegian-Soviet relations. The question naturally arises as to whether DAGENS NYHETER and publications like it are not singing with someone else's voice.

GORSHKOV TO PAY MID-SEPTEMBER VISIT TO SWEDEN

LD080929Y Moscow KRAVNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On An Official Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement which has been reached, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy, will pay an official visit to Sweden in mid-September at the invitation of Vice Admiral B. Lundvall, commander of the Swedish Naval Forces.

SOVIET AIR FORCE UNITS END FRENCH VISIT

LD082034Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1639 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 8 September--The official visit of Soviet Air Force units to France ended today. The visit took place in accordance with the agreement on mutual relations between the armed forces of the USSR and France. The Soviet pilots had meetings with representatives of the French Air Force command and with French pilots, participated in joint flying displays and visited the Toul Rosieres Air Base and the cities of Paris, Rheims and Verdun. They laid wreaths at the Verdun military cemetery. The French press has devoted much attention to the official visit of the Soviet Air Force units. The newspapers particularly note its significance for the further development of traditional ties between the two countries and peoples, which were sealed in the struggle against the common fascist enemy during World War II.

CEMA, FINLAND SIGN PROTOCOL ON MACHINEBUILDING

LD082155Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki--A meeting has been held in the town of Tampere of the Working Group for Machinebuilding of the Commission for Cooperation between CEMA and the Finnish Republic. The participants in the meeting signed a protocol on the sphere of specialization in woodcutting machines and an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in the sphere of modernization of papermaking machines. Thus, five agreements and protocols have already been signed this year between CEMA and Finland on cooperation in the sphere of machinebuilding.

'FABLES' ON USSR THREAT TO ARAB OIL 'GROSS FALSIFICATION'

LD081318Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

["A Gross Falsification"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 September--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: The Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'I has published a report from Cairo that claims that a number of Arab countries have received "frightening" reports from the U.S. Government alleging that the Soviet Union has recently aimed its missiles at oilfields in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula. This propagandist diversion was obviously timed to coincide with the start of the separate talks on the Near East among U.S. President James Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Camp David.

The United States, Israel and As-Sadat's Egypt would like to frighten the Arab countries so they can act as their "protector," persuading them in this way to come to terms with the separate deal, thus ignoring the interests of real security in the Near East and the fate of the Arab people of Palestine.

It is no accident, therefore, that the gross anti-Soviet maneuver was aimed above all at those countries that do not have a clearly defined stance regarding the separate talks.

The Near East oilfields are not threatened by the Soviet Union but by the conflict that has arisen as a result of U.S.-supported Israeli aggression. In light of this, one should not fail to stress the serious danger of U.S. plans to station U.S. Armed Forces in the Near East. These plans are in direct opposition to UN resolutions on the peaceful settlement of Near East problems and lead to even greater aggravation of tension in this area. They are a serious threat not only to the national independence of the Arabs, but are also contrary to the interests of world peace.

The authors of the fables about the USSR's intentions to deal a blow to the Near East oilfields are not concerned about the fate of the Arab peoples or about the reestablishment of peace and calm in this region, but with preserving a constant hotbed of tension in order to facilitate the supremacy of the U.S. monopolies over Arab oil.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will continue in its unfailing solidarity with the Arab peoples who are waging a struggle for the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression and for the achievement of a just and lasting settlement in the Near East.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

Carter Taking 'Active Part'

LD091700Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["Manoeuvring at Camp David"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--Separate talks between the USA, Israel and Egypt are continuing at Camp David. The White House is obviously trying to speed them up by bringing pressure to bear on Egypt. The Washington POST reports that the U.S. President has started a fresh round of bilateral talks separately with As-Sadat and Begin. A White House spokesman said that J. Carter is taking an active part in the discussions and that he had expressed some ideas to Egyptian and Israeli leaders at the talks held yesterday.

As a correspondent of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH notes, the key question of the separate bargaining now is the future of the Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River. Begin, who has not changed as a matter of fact his annexationist stand, has tabled "new" proposals, the Western press says, which in spite of the verbal subtleties pursue the same aim--the consolidation of the Israeli occupation of the captured Arab territories.

It may seem that the Israeli prime minister expresses consent by word of mouth in his "new" proposals that the Israeli Army "will give up its role of a police force" on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. But in doing so, he stipulates that six Israeli military bases shall be left there, i.e., Israeli occupation preserves. Begin alludes to his readiness to declare a moratorium on the establishment of new Israeli military settlements in the occupied Arab territories, but refuses point blank to dismantle the already existing settlements, of which there are now more than one hundred. While fully rejecting the demand of the Arab people of Palestine for the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the Israeli prime minister proposes in exchange granting the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River the "right" to take part in direct elections to some parliamentary body, which is also to include Israeli representatives.

Thus, at hand is the old Israeli-U.S. plan directed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation, at depriving the Arab people of Palestine of its inalienable rights, including its right to self-determination.

According to a report in the French newspaper LE MATIN today, the U.S. President invited a delegation of Palestinian mayors of towns and village elders of the West Bank of the Jordan River to arrive for participation in the Camp David talks, when a favourable moment for this comes. Thus, with the aid of the persons, who are ready to cooperate with the Israeli occupiers, Washington is trying to bar from the settlement of this key issue the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is recognised as the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Arab public is strongly condemning the preparation at Camp David of a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. Israel, backed by the USA, continues to hold a hard line and strives to impose full capitulation on the Arabs, while the As-Sadat regime is again expressing disgraceful readiness to agree to further concessions to the detriment of the interests of the Arab nation, says the statement issued in Beirut by the Central Political Council of Lebanon's National Patriotic Forces. The council has called for forming a broad front of all the Arab forces to counteract the capitulatory plans for the "settlement" of the Middle East problem hatched at Camp David.

The Syrian newspaper AL-HADITH writes today that the U.S. administration strives for establishing such a "peace", from which only the USA and Israel would stand to gain. The Tunisian DIALOGUE weekly stresses that Israel will not agree to any concessions to the Arabs under the conditions when it enjoys unlimited support by the U.S. military industrial complex controlling the whole U.S. policy. It is paradoxical, the weekly notes, that As-Sadat has chosen as his ally the USA, the country which is backing Israel. The Camp David meeting is for Tel Aviv a means for extracting maximum concessions from Egypt, and Begin strives to get everything in exchange for nothing. [Moscow TASS in English at 1145 GMT on 8 September carries an Algiers-dated report that says: "The separate talks in Camp David help strengthen the imperialist and Zionist influence in the Middle East and do harm to Arab peoples. This was said by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, who was staying here on an official visit."]

III. 11 Sep 78

F 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Foreign Press Cited

LD082238Y Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 8, TASS--The tripartite separate talks on the Middle East, being currently held at Camp David, remain shrouded in a veil of secrecy. Official reports on them are confined to information about the length of the meetings and the list of persons taking part in them. It was announced, in particular, that Egyptian President as-Sadat had, apart from meetings with U.S. President J. Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Begin, also a meeting with Israeli Defence Minister Weizman. It is also reported that U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown has arrived at Camp David.

As far as the course of the main meeting is concerned, as newsmen were told by White House Press Secretary J. Powell, direct talks are now being held between As-Sadat and Begin, while J. Carter is listening most of the time.

J. Powell claims that reports appearing in the Western press about the possible dispatch of U.S. troops to the Middle East and plans for the establishment of a U.S. airbase in Sinai Peninsula are "groundless". But, in spite of his statement, even the U.S. press does not exclude such a possibility.

Thus, the newspaper Washington POST writes today that one of the results of any success achieved at Camp David (as the Americans see it; editor's note) will definitely be a widening and deepening of U.S. permanent involvement in the Middle East.

The scantiness of official information about the talks is, in the opinion of the French newspaper LE FIGARO, evidence of the striving of the USA not to tempt As-Sadat and Begin to make public statements that would be in conflict with what they are possibly ready to agree to privately. The USA wants from Egypt and Israel a separate deal that would bypass such most important questions of Middle East settlement as withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

According to the well-informed Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM, Washington has put forward at the talks such "new ideas" as the prolongation of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, the preservation there of Israeli militarized settlements for at least another five years. An American official, who wished to remain unnamed, told a REUTER agency correspondent that there are no surprises in the U.S. proposals and that they exclude the possibility of creation of an independent Palestinian state.

REUTER points out that the USA is at present drawing up a framework of principles that would help drag other Arab countries following Egypt into separate talks with Israel. The strongest pressure in this respect is brought to bear on Jordan. According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency, Israel has started massing its troops, artillery and tank units on the ceasefire line with that country. Observers evaluate this step as blackmail with the aim of intimidating Jordan and making it become an accomplice of the deal being prepared.

The joining of the Pentagon chief in the Camp David talks is borne out by the report published in the Israeli newspaper HAARETZ to the effect that discussed at them will be the question of further increase of U.S. arms supplies to Tel Aviv. The newspaper wrote that Israel is seeking an increase in these supplies to reach 1.5 billion dollars a year.

All this gives the Arab countries grounds to describe the Camp David talks as a collusion behind the back of the Arab peoples directed at imposing on them such a settlement of the Middle East conflict, from which only Israeli ruling circles and their patrons overseas would stand to gain. Deputy General Secretary of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj said in Damascus that the aim of the tripartite talks in Camp David consists in concluding a separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv, in subordinating the Arab countries to the diktat efforts for the establishment of a genuinely lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Mideast Problems Remain Unsolved

LD100102Y Moscow International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Just as all these days there has been precious little news from Camp David to throw any light on the progress of the discussions. And I dare say no one will venture to claim in this case that no news is good news. In fact, the only thing the numerous newsmen camping nearby the President's summer residence seem to have established is the definite existence of differences on key Middle East problems. Since the correspondents in this case all quote the most well-informed sources, there's no reason to doubt their word. It has even been suggested in some quarters that this news has been deliberately leaked to the press so as to start preparing the public gently for a minimum of results likely to emerge from the tripartite meeting.

It's all too well known that the major problems of the Middle East are the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the Palestinian issue. During the preparations for the Camp David meeting, it was often said that this would be the last chance to reach a settlement. But it was known in advance that As-Sadat and Begin adhered to diametrically opposite views on this occupation and on the Palestinian problem. Now, after more negotiations, which naturally command universal attention, the press has been leaked information to the effect that the irreconcilable is unlikely to be reconciled. Why then hold the Camp David meeting at all? The answer to this question that is becoming increasingly hard to avoid is that the parties to the talks are motivated by selfish, pragmatic interests, and their declarations professing a desire for a strong and lasting peace in the Middle East are little more than conventional political rhetoric.

The United States administration still has nightmares of a new Arab oil embargo and hence Washington's initiative. To protect the interests of the oil corporations in the Middle East, it is for the first time in many years proposed to use American troops there and this is being talked about increasingly often. Such is the Pax Americana visualized in some quarters. The Israeli prime minister, Menahem Begin, went to Camp David to dictate terms to the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat, who, it's acknowledged on all sides, is now in an exceedingly weak bargaining position both in his own country and in the Arab world generally. The Israeli Government, aware of this, emphatically refuses to withdraw its forces from the captured territories and even refuses to discuss the establishment of a Palestinian state. Tel Aviv's expansionism is confirmed by its demonstrations of military strength on the borders with Lebanon and Jordan timed to coincide with the Camp David meeting.

Finally, the third party to the meeting, As-Sadat, went to the United States to seek new support for his ill-starred peace initiative.

In the 10 months since his trip to Jerusalem, it has become quite clear that this initiative has been a complete political fiasco. As-Sadat's last hope now is a separate deal with Israel that would involve, if only some, territorial concessions. In the Egyptian leadership it's felt that only United States patronage can rescue the regime from utter bankruptcy.

Of course, whoever believed the Camp David talks could bring a stable peace to the Middle East is in for a disappointment. Whatever might be the official results, whatever communique might be issued, one thing is clear: The problems of the region remain unsolved.

It is not separate talks under the aegis of one power, but a broad conference of all the parties concerned on an equal footing that can bring peace to this part of the planet. Such a conference could be convened in Geneva. The Middle East situation is far too complex and far too explosive for any further dallying in tackling its cardinal problems.

Israeli CP Leader Scores Talks

LD092021Y Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["Danger of Separate Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, September 9, TASS--Meir Wilner, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, held a press-conference in Tel Aviv.

We have called this press-conference in order to warn the people of the danger that threatens it, if the tripartite meeting at Camp David adopts the plan to create a military bloc in the Middle East to threaten independence, peace and security of the peoples of our region, he said. The achievement of a just peace at, Camp David is impossible. Begin's government refuses to withdraw from the Arab lands occupied in 1967, and to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish an independent state.

The Middle East problem, M. Wilner continued, is a grave international problem which can be tackled only with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States of America. The decision should be reached within the framework of the United Nations and in the spirit of detente. Washington's attempts to impose its influence to the Middle East region through pacts will only make the attainment of peace more remote and bring nearer the threat of a new war.

It has become quite clear, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel said, that the meeting at Camp David discusses the creation, under the U.S. and NATO aegis, of a military bloc in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. The bloc will be directed against the independent progressive states of the region, against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Before going to Camp David, Prime Minister Begin frankly stated his agreement to conclude a military alliance between the USA and Israel providing for the creation of military bases both in Israel and in Arab countries with reactionary regimes. He also favoured giving the airfields in Sinai over to the Americans. Should such a bloc be created, the Israeli and the Egyptian armies will jointly participate in suppressing the progressive national-liberation movements in the Middle East.

M. Wilner warned that transforming Israel into an American or NATO military base will "prevent its inclusion as an independent state in the community of the countries of the Middle East and draw it into wars waged both within and outside the region which would put the very existence of Israel in jeopardy".

111 13 Sep 78

F 6

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

We are certain that the international peace guarantees for the Middle East given jointly by the Soviet Union, the USA and other countries under a U.N. aegis are capable of ensuring peace and security both for Israel and a future independent Palestinian state, and all the Arab countries of the region. The Geneva peace conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, represents the most acceptable framework for the attainment of a just and lasting peace, the general secretary pointed out in conclusion. The vital interests of Israel's security and independence call for a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment.

'Considerable Differences' on Problems

20101503Y Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--The separate talks between Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin at Camp David, conducted under the patronage of U.S. President Carter, are in their fifth day. The topics discussed are concealed from the public.

Official information on the talks is limited to laconic statements by White House Press Secretary Powell. He told pressmen that the two sides still have considerable differences on major problems.

In this connection the Washington POST says that official statements contain no hint as to what the hitch is. As for President as-Sadat's position at the talks, the newspaper says, he is coming closer to a critical moment when he will have to decide whether or not to make further concessions on the remaining differences or to recognize the talks as a failure.

The fact that statements by the White House spokesman contain no indication that the talks cover such major problems of the Middle East settlement as withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab lands and ensurance of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, testify, in the opinion of the press, that Menachem Begin refuses as before to change his expansionist policy and sticks to his old Washington-supported plan of keeping the occupied Arab lands.

Tel Aviv, writes the newspaper PEOPLE'S WORLD has no intention of making concessions and compromises with As-Sadat who goes ahead with his capitulatory policy, betraying the interests of the Arab people. The Egyptian newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM admits that the American plan for the Camp David talks is to bring the positions of Egypt and Israel so closer together as to make it possible to draw Jordan into these talks.

It is said in political circles that the participation of the Pentagon's chief in the Camp David talks sheds some light on Washington's military plans in respect of the Middle East. The present tripartite meeting, the DAILY WORLD writes, may become a delayed-action bomb if it is decided at this meeting to increase U.S. military presence in the Middle East.

Abu Hassan of the Palestine Liberation Organisation sharply criticized the Camp David talks. He condemned As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. There is no doubt, Abu Hassan said, that the Egyptian president will get nothing in exchange for his policy of betrayal of Arab interests. The PLO, the Palestinian representative said, comes out for the convocation of a summit meeting of progressive Arab states belonging to "the front for steadfastness and confrontation," so as to thwart the conspiracy which is being hatched at Camp David.

III. 11 Sep 78

F 7

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

ZABORIN HITS MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST JOURNALISTS IN EGYPT

LD092000Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["Democracy Inside Out"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, September 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zaborin reports:

The State Security Prosecutor's Office has today started an investigation in the case of Lufti Waqid, director of the publishing house of the newspaper AL-AHALI, a publication of the National Progressive (left-wing) Party. According to the press, he is charged with the publication in the newspaper of stories that allegedly "erroneously treated the Korean."

L. Waqid is to face on Monday on the same charge another Egyptian judicial authority the office of the so-called "socialist prosecutor generals."

The cause of such actions by the Egyptian ruling circles against AL-AHALI is an open secret. The views expressed in the newspaper are often at variance with the official stand on a number of such problems of importance for Egypt as the Middle East settlement and the economic "open doors" policy.

The independence of the views expressed by it has won for the newspaper popularity among Egyptian citizens, but at the same time has angered the authorities. The seven latest issues of the weekly were confiscated on the strength of cliché charges of "undermining social peace," "infringing upon internal unity" and other "sins."

It is noteworthy that the newspaper AL-HARAR, a publication of Socialist-Liberals, another opposition party in the Egyptian parliament, was closed the other day for three weeks. Political observers noted that the sanctions against AL-AHRAR were taken shortly before the opening of the American-Egyptian-Israeli meeting at Camp David. They evaluated it as a sure sign of the fact that the authorities are doing their utmost to prevent the Egyptians from doubting the "correctness" of the official Middle East policy.

The trial of many noted Egyptian journalists, such as former editor-in-chief of the newspaper AL-AHRAM M.H. Haykal, who was political adviser of President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, one of former leading figures of the ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine H. Hamrush, are graphic evidence of what sort of "democracy" is being established by the Egyptian leaders.

ISRAELI-CHRISTIAN UNITS CONTINUE OPERATION IN LEBANON

LD092037Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["Dangerous Developments"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, September 9, TASS--The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR referring to reliable Lebanese sources reports that at present the right-wing Christian military units include several hundreds of Israeli experts. According to the newspaper, the leadership of the National-Liberal Party of Lebanon sent to Israel unfilled Lebanese passports to be utilized by Israeli military personnel and special services agents for action in the territory of the neighbouring Arab state.

It also reports that recently one of the leaders of the conservative "Lebanese Front" paid a visit to Israel. He has had talks with Prime Minister Begin and the Israeli top military discussing a further expansion of the intervention in Lebanon and coordination of the activities between the right-wing Christian forces and the Israeli Army.

Addis Ababa, September 9, TASS--The Preparatory Committee for the International Conference of Solidarity with the Struggle of the African and Arab Peoples Against Imperialism and Reaction expressed serious concern over the dangerous developments in Lebanon.

The committee's statement stresses that having failed in its attempts to eliminate the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon, Israel and its right-wing puppets are trying to prevent a normalization of the situation in the country by attempting to partition Lebanon and to set up a mini-state--a pliant tool in the hands of imperialism and Zionism.

SITUATION IN LEBANON TENSE AS CLASHES CONTINUE

LD101921Y Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 10, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital remains tense. Clashes between the armed formations of the conservative forces and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon continued in Al-Hadath, Kfarshim, 'Ayn ar-'Rummanah and some other districts of eastern Beirut last night. Artillery, missiles and mortars were used. Fires broke out in many places. The district of Sha-Shuayfa was shelled for the first time in the last four years.

Eyewitnesses say that right-wing Christian units are busy with large-scale war preparations in the eastern part of the city where barricades and roadblocks are hurriedly erected. In the opinion of local observers the conservatives are trying to extend the conflict and to draw the national patriotic forces and the Palestine resistance movement into it.

The right-wing Christian leaders do not conceal that the aim of their provocative actions is to make the inter-Arab force withdraw from the country. Noteworthy in this connection is a statement made by the prime minister of Lebanon, S. Al-Huss, who said that the Government of Lebanon considers it necessary to prolong the term of stay of the inter-Arab force up until the reorganization of the Lebanese regular army is completed.

An official spokesman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation said, for his part, that the PLO will not remain indifferent to attempts to change the balance of power in Lebanon and is prepared to resist the conspiracy of Israel and the conservatives it supports.

The situation in the south of the country is also very tense. Units of the conservative forces, armed by Israel, continue preventing the U.N. interim force from moving in the direction of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qhiyam, which were captured by these forces. The right wingers shelled again the city of An-Nabatiyah. There are reports of repressive measures taken by the right-wingers jointly with Israeli officers against peaceful inhabitants of south Lebanese villages.

It was announced here today that organisations of the National Patriotic Forces and of the National Front of Lebanon have formed a union with a joint leadership. The statement published on this occasion says that the Lebanese conservative forces which cooperate with Israel are plotting against the inter-Arab peacekeeping force and want it to withdraw from Lebanon.

III. 11 Sep 78

9

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

This may lead to the establishment of Israeli control over Lebanon. The writers of this statement call for establishing a broad front of all the forces in Lebanon which come out against the partitioning of the country, for preserving its unity, averting a new civil war and for the development of Lebanon along democratic lines.

USTINOV SENDS ARMY DAY GREETINGS TO PDRY COUNTERPART

LD080933Y Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Col A.A.N. Antar, member of the Presidential Council, the United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee, and defense minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Aden:

Esteemed Comrade Minister: On the occasion of PDRY Army Day I send you, Comrade Minister, and through you to all the servicemen of the armed forces of Democratic Yemen, friendly congratulations and wishes for fresh successes in the matter of strengthening the country's defense capability.

I express the conviction that relationships of friendship and cooperation that have taken shape between our armed forces will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit of the peoples of the PDRY and the USSR.

I take this opportunity to wish you personally good health, happiness and successes in your activity.

Respectfully,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED IN IRAN; LARGE CITIES UNDER CURFEW

LD081654Y Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 8 TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

Despite official ban, demonstrations were held yesterday in almost all large cities of Iran. Bazaars, shops and banks were closed. Hundreds of thousands of people went out into the streets. They carried posters and streamers and chanted slogans in support of the constitution. The newspaper KAYHAN reports that leaders of the National Front and other political organizations took part in the demonstrations.

The anti-government manifestations had a particularly wide scope in Tehran. According to the newspaper ETTELAAT, about one million people in Tehran took part in the demonstrations. Troops and police watched these demonstrations. The newspaper writes that at first the demonstrations held a peaceful nature. Their participants carried posters calling on soldiers "not to kill their brothers." Clashes between demonstrators and the police took place in some areas of the city, the newspaper writes; police used bombs with tear gas. Troops fired into the air. According to the radio, there was loss of life among the demonstrators. Numerous arrests were made.

According to the newspaper KAYHAN, similar demonstrations and unrest took place in the towns of Qom, Ahwaz, Aqvin, Isfahan, Karaj and other centers of Iran's provinces.

III. 11 Sep 78

P 10

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

An emergency government meeting was held last evening. It decided to introduce martial law for six months in 12 Iranian towns. The government statement stressed that this measure has the purpose to end disorders in the country, to "restore tranquility and order, speed up the implementation of administrative reforms, ensure social justice, combat abuses and establish genuine freedoms to remove the reasons for the population's discontent."

Radio Iran reported that martial law comes into effect as of today. A curfew is introduced in a number of large cities. Persons violating the martial law will be put on trial.

Only military and police patrols are allowed in the streets of the capital from nine p.m. to five a.m. local time. Any assemblies of more than two persons are prohibited. Changes are made in the schedule of inter-urban buses, trains and planes. Sports competitions and entrance examinations in educational establishments are cancelled.

Disturbances broke out in the Iranian capital this morning after the announcement of the introduction of martial law. The Iranian radio says that thousands of people gathered in squares and streets of Tehran's eastern and southern areas to protest against the introduction of martial law.

Troops were sent to disperse demonstrations. Shots were fired in the city throughout till the afternoon and fires broke out. In the second half of the day, the situation in the capital gradually came back to normal. All the main squares and streets of the city are controlled by troops. Armored carriers and fully armed units of police are kept everywhere.

The Iranian radio reported that following today's unrest there are killed and a great number of wounded. Considerable material damage was caused.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES IRANIAN COUNTERPART ON APPOINTMENT

LD081400Y Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 8, TASS--USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko sent to Iran's foreign minister, Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu, a congratulatory message upon his appointment to this post.

In the reply message, Iran's foreign minister expressed gratitude for congratulation.

GREEK FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES KIEV FOR HOME

LD101514Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Kiev, September 10, TASS--The Foreign Minister of Greece Yeoryios Rallis left here for home today.

The minister stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit. In Moscow, he was received by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and held talks with Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. A consular convention and a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement were signed during the visit.

The minister made a tour of the Soviet Union, visiting Leningrad and Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine.

GREECE REFUTES REPORTED PARTICIPATION IN NATO EXERCISE

LD071600Y Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Athens, September 7, TASS--Officials at the Greek Ministry of National Defence denied a report by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency alleging participation by Greek warships in NATO's North Sea exercises. The report is not true, says Greek papers. However, the same sources confirmed that Greece agreed to participate in the NATO exercise "Display Determination" to be held in the Mediterranean.

SUYETINA DISCUSSES USSR TIES WITH GREECE, CYPRUS, TURKEY

TA091720Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 8 Sep 78 TA

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] The official talks between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Greece have ended in Moscow. A series of joint documents, which aim to further develop the political and cultural relations and the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, have been signed. Yeoryios Rallis' visit to Moscow is the first visit by a Greek foreign minister to our country.

The successful conclusion of the Soviet-Greek talks provides a basis for hope that bilateral relations in all fields will be strengthened and deepened. It would not be an exaggerating to say that the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece is an important factor in encouraging peace in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean.

Soviet-Greek cooperation, which is compatible with the Helsinki Final Act and with the Soviet program concerning the struggle for peace and international cooperation, does not conflict with the interests of a third country. In his report to the 25th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev stated the duty to fully implement the Final Act of the Helsinki meeting and to develop peaceful cooperation in Europe. The strengthening of friendly relations with Eastern Mediterranean countries and with Greece by the Soviet Union is an indication that this duty is being fulfilled.

While speaking of the Eastern Mediterranean, it is inevitable that the following will be mentioned: Recently, there have been serious and positive changes in the relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey. Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's visit to our country this summer has greatly contributed to this.

As is known, a political document--based on friendship and neighborliness--regarding the principles of Soviet-Turkish cooperation was signed during the Turkish prime minister's talks with Soviet leaders. This document has provided new perspectives on which to further develop Soviet-Turkish neighborliness. Apart from this, an agreement on the demarcation of the Black Sea continental shelf and a joint cultural and scientific exchange program were signed. Soviet-Turkish economic cooperation issues were also discussed in detail during Ecevit's visit in Moscow. Important decisions to further develop economic and trade relations between the two countries were taken. As is known, the next meeting of the Soviet-Turkish joint economic cooperation committee will soon be held. There is no doubt that the strengthening of trust between the two countries--an important factor in encouraging peace in the Eastern Mediterranean--has been the most important result of the Soviet-Turkish talks held in Moscow this summer.

The Soviet Union's relations with Cyprus are developing positively as well. The Soviet Union fully supports the Cypriots' struggle toward the independence of the Cyprus state, the securing of [word indistinct], the purging of soldiers and military installations from the island and the struggle to find a solution in the interests of both national communities and within the framework of UN decisions. According to our country, the [word indistinct] in Cyprus and its environs followed--in full awareness--by imperialist forces comprises a dangerous source of tension in the Eastern Mediterranean.

An important step to strengthen peace and security in this region could have been taken by solving the Cyprus problem without trying to impose on the Cypriots decisions contrary to their interests. The Soviet Union has proposed holding an international conference--to discuss the Cyprus problem from external viewpoints--within the framework of the United Nations and with the participation of all the concerned sides.

The Soviet Union's efforts to implement the Helsinki decisions in the Mediterranean region do not only consist of developing friendly relations with Turkey, Greece, Cyprus and other countries in the region. The Soviet Union has often made concrete moves to spread the detente process to the Mediterranean region. Our country has also proposed that the U.S. and Soviet ships and submarines carrying nuclear arms be withdrawn from the Mediterranean. However, these proposals have not until now encountered positive reactions by the NATO administration.

The Soviet Union sincerely wants the Mediterranean to become a sea of peace, neighborliness and cooperation. The road from our country's southern ports to the world ocean passes through the Mediterranean. We would like peace to prevail in this region because the Mediterranean is near our borders. In the foreword of the Greek translation of the book "Peace Is the Priceless Treasure of the People", Brezhnev says: We deeply desire the most positive development of this region of the world. Soviet foreign policy aims to achieve this goal.

CHERTENKOV CALLS FOR UN SETTLEMENT OF CYPRUS PROBLEM

LD092350Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1641 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia--TASS correspondent Vladislav Chertenzov reports: Nimetz, a U.S. emissary, was in Cyprus for several days. He was sent here with the aim of "granting good offices" in reaching a Cyprus settlement. The very news of Nimetz' mission in Cyprus has given rise to many puzzling questions and fully justified anxiety. Still fresh in the memory is the "investigatory mission" of C. Clifford, a special envoy of President J. Carter. Washington's "good offices" then amounted to unconcealed pressure on the Cypriot Government. And here is yet another U.S. "initiative" which according to statements from Washington, allegedly comes within a United Nations framework.

Cypriots quite rightly ask: Can the United States, which, as has been noted in the country's official circles, is directly to blame for the Cyprus tragedy, completely renounce its former policy on the Cyprus question which is closely linked with NATO's military and political aims in the Eastern Mediterranean? How can it further UN efforts to reach a settlement on the island if Washington's position during the discussion of the Cyprus problem at this international organization conflicted with its interests? The doubts that the progressive and democratic forces of the country had in the sincerity of the United States' intentions were not dispersed even after the completion of Nimetz's mission, particularly since its results are being kept secretly. The main conclusion reached by the democratic press is that the present efforts of the United States on the Cyprus question have nothing in common with the corresponding United Nations resolutions on Cyprus and with the hopes of the Cypriots themselves.

It is pointed out here that the United States' interest in the Cyprus problem is manifested only inasmuch as it concerns the interests of NATO and the strategic aims of American policy in the Mediterranean area. The Cyprus Government and the broadest sections of the island's public are resolutely opposed to any attempts to replace the role of the UN in a Cyprus settlement with the behind-the-scenes activities of NATO.

In their struggle against foreign interference in the republic's internal affairs the Cypriots enjoy widespread international support, above all from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The consistent and principled nature of the USSR's stance regarding a Cyprus settlement has repeatedly been noted by the Cypriot Government. KHARAVYI has written that "Soviet support for the just struggle of the Cypriot people enables resistance to be shown to the new imperialist plans directed against Cyprus."

The firm and immutable policy of the USSR on the Cyprus issue was again reaffirmed during the visit to the USSR by the Greek minister of foreign affairs. The USSR's approach to a solution of the protracted crisis gives rise to much satisfaction on the island. In this connection the press is stressing that the Soviet Union remains ready to assist in achieving a just and lasting settlement of the Cyprus problem and advocates the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cypriot state.

CYPRIOT POLITICAL PARTIES CONDEMN U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD021420Y Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 2 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, September 2, TASS--The plans hatched by the imperialists for partitioning Cyprus represent the greatest danger to the Cypriot people. The United States plays the main part in making these plans, said Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) at a meeting in Limasol. He stressed that AKEL, just as all the Cypriot people is fighting for such a solution of a Cyprus problem that will ensure independence and unity for the island and its complete demilitarization. E. Papaioannou criticized the White House decision to appoint early this month State Department counsellor Nimetz as a personal envoy of the American President. He described this as interference in the internal affairs of the Cypriot people.

Washington's interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus was also condemned by the Democratic Centre Union (EDEK). Unwelcome "mediation" by Nimetz will bring nothing good to Cyprus, T. Hajidimitriu, EDEK general secretary said. We know well the aims of American policy in our region, and we also know that the rights of the peoples mean nothing to the USA. We do not trust Washington and do not recognize that the American administration has the right to interfere in the affairs of Cyprus.

U.S.-UK TALKS ON 'DETERIORATING SITUATION' IN RHODESIA

LD082222Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0925 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington--Richard Moise, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Anthony Lake, director of the Policy Planning Staff in the State Department, have left for London, where they are to hold urgent consultations with members of the British Government over the deteriorating situation in Rhodesia. A State Department spokesman explained that by initiating these consultations the United States is hoping to avert an escalation of the violence in Rhodesia and to restart the talks for a settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

However, events of recent days indicate that the illegal Smith regime, which stubbornly refuses to hand over full power in the country to the authentic representatives of the battling people of Zimbabwe, continues to be the chief culprit for the growth of violence in Rhodesia and the forced tension in southern Africa. As American news agency reports makes clear, quoting reliable sources in Salisbury, the racist clique intends to extend its punitive operations against the patriotic forces by bringing the country to a state of war as well as carrying out another plundering incursion into neighboring Zambia. Observers do not rule out the possibility that Mozambique as well may fall victim to the racists' aggressive sorties.

As for the consultations in London, if Western diplomats are genuinely concerned about the resumption of talks on Rhodesia and are anxious to avert further violence in the country they should--in deeds, not words--first and foremost facilitate the transfer of power to the hands of the Patriotic Front, which is the legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe. So far, regrettably, the facts point the opposite way. The Western powers, first among them Britain as the colonial power, are unwilling to undertake real measures to remove the high-handed racists. Moreover, Western direct connivance with the Smith clique is further helping it to keep power in its hands. Evidence of this is afforded by the many examples, now public knowledge, of violation by the British Government and oil corporations of the international sanctions against the Salisbury regime.

MORE REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIAN ANNIVERSARY, KUZNETSOV VISIT

Kuznetsov-Mengistu Meeting

LD101812Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 10, TASS--Vasily Kuznetsov, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the leader of a Soviet party and state delegation, now on an official visit here, had a meeting today with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia.

Vasily Kuznetsov handed Mengistu Haile Mariam a message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and conveyed from him cordial congratulations and wishes of success to the Ethiopian people in the development of their revolution. Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and personally Leonid Brezhnev for their unflagging attention and resolute support to the Ethiopian revolution.

III. 11 Sep 78

H 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

During their meeting, held in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding, they discussed the principal questions of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation and its further development as well as a number of topical international problems.

Vasily Kuznetsov informed Mengistu Haile Mariam about the successes of the Soviet people in carrying out plans for communist construction, the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union in the international arena in furtherance of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for the freedom and independence of the peoples, adopted by the 25th Congress of the CPSU.

Mengistu Haile Mariam told about radical reforms in his country under the program of the national democratic revolution, proclaimed by the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and its course toward development along socialist lines. He stressed the determination of the Ethiopian people to uphold their revolutionary gains and territorial integrity of the country in the struggle against internal and external reaction and machinations of imperialism and neocolonialism.

Lobachenko Commentary

LD101721Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] The people of Ethiopia are preparing to celebrate revolution day, the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy. Our correspondent Vadim Lobnashenko reports from Addis Ababa:

By the fourth anniversary of the revolution the Ethiopian patriots have scored an important victory in the difficult struggle against the intrigues of internal and foreign reaction. Over the past years Ethiopian revolutionaries have warded off the lethal danger that threatened the unity of the country and the Ethiopian revolution. Victory was won over the Somali aggressors supported by Arab and world reaction. In Addis Ababa and other Ethiopian towns a crushing blow was dealt the underground terrorist groupings. At the moment in northern Ethiopia an operation is successfully developing to rout the rightwing Eritrean separatists, still more puppets in the hands of Arab and world reaction.

With all these successes the Ethiopian revolutionaries are not closing their eyes to the economic and political difficulties facing Ethiopia today. In order to overcome them, the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD stresses, it is necessary to strengthen the unity of all Ethiopian revolutionaries and the cooperation of Ethiopia with the countries of the socialist community. In connection with the Ethiopian public has greeted with great satisfaction the visit of the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kulik Commentary

LD091334Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0921 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["Festive Day of Socialist Ethiopia"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 September--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: On 12 September Ethiopia will be marking its day of revolution for the fourth time.

III. 11 Sep 78

H 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The gauntlet thrown down by the frontranking forces of Ethiopia before imperialism, which is accustomed to viewing this African empire as one of its main strongholds on the black continent and in the Near East, and the revolutionizing effect of the Ethiopian experience on the other countries of the region, induced international reaction to announce a "crusade" against socialist Ethiopia.

However, the plot against the Ethiopian revolution was doomed. Relying on the fraternal international support of its friends from the socialist countries who came to help Ethiopia as a victim of aggression, the Ethiopian revolution moved from the defensive to the offensive. The aggression in the Horn of Africa was rebuffed. The intrigues of the monarchists and the separatists in other areas of the country are being increasingly successfully (broken?).

The young republic was able to rebuff aggression primarily because the Ethiopian peasantry, having become convinced in practice of the advantages of the new system, joined the revolution and defended it with arms. Despite the destructive war and today's acute political struggle, Ethiopia in general is coping with its economic problems and is successfully implementing the tasks and aims set out in the program of the national democratic revolution. Enormous help is still being rendered the Ethiopian people by the USSR and other socialist countries.

Ancient Ethiopia is marking the fourth year of its new history in a difficult situation, but firmly decided to keep the gains of the revolution.

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR FREEDOM STRUGGLE

LD081836Y Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, September 8, TASS--Zambia will defend every inch of its land in case of an attack against it by the racist Smith regime, said President Kenneth Kaunda of the republic addressing a press conference today. He said that he had reliable information about the preparations by the Salisbury authorities for a new armed provocation against Zambia.

A tense situation has recently emerged in the south of Africa. Smith goes to any length in order to justify his aggressive actions against the patriotic forces. In this connection the president criticised the stand of the Western countries which are coming out actually as accomplices of the racials. The Salisbury authorities are widely using foreign mercenaries recruited in many countries of the West for struggle against the liberation movement. It is with the knowledge of the British Government that the international monopolies are supplying the racials with oil, thus crudely defying the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Organization.

In spite of the threats and provocations of the racials, Kenneth Kaunda said, our country will further support the peoples of South Africa fighting for freedom and independence. The time has come to put an end forever to the Rhodesian regime and gain genuine independence.

KAUNDA DISCUSSES DOMESTIC QUESTIONS, HITS WESTERN MEDIA

LD101246Y Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, September 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Novikov reports:

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda sharply criticised the press of Western countries that works at crimes of the racist Smith regime against the Zimbabwe African population. The mass media of Western countries keeps silent when thousands of innocent women, children and old people are slain by racist murderers, Kenneth Kaunda said opening the eighth general conference of the United National Independence Party (UNIP). It also keeps silent about thousands of Africans jailed by the Smith regime. At the same time, the Western press tries to ascribe to patriots the crimes that are committed by racists against Zimbabwe's peaceful population.

Touching upon the situation in Rhodesia, Kenneth Kaunda said that the Rhodesian question cannot be settled now without the participation of the Patriotic Front, which is in the lead of the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people. He declared for the speediest convocation for a conference on Rhodesia in which all sides concerned must take part.

Touching upon domestic questions, the president said that the main directions of Zambia's third five-year development plan are speedy development of agriculture, widening of housing construction and improvement of the education system. The new plan of the republic's development whose implementation would be started as of January next year will require considerable capital investments, 3,300 million kwacha. More than half of this sum will be allocated from the state budget.

Zambia's new five-year plan will soon be published so that broad masses of the working people could study it. The president also announced the measures taken by the government for stimulating development of agriculture and for strengthening the state sector in industry.

BENIN PRESIDENT CONDEMNS IMPERIALIST USE OF MERCENARIES

LD102117Y Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cotonou, September 10, TASS--President M. Kerekou of the People's Republic of Benin emphatically condemned mercenarism as a weapon of international imperialism directed against the states and peoples who are upholding their independence and sovereignty. Speaking at a public meeting here on the occasion of the stay of O. Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state, in Benin, he exposed the plans of international imperialism to establish the so-called pan-African force with a view to enabling the Western countries to exploit the natural wealth of the African Continent. The establishment of such a force consisting chiefly of non-African elements, M. Kerekou said, represents a new type of conspiracy staged after assassinations, armed aggressions by mercenaries and direct interventions by international imperialism in African countries with the purpose of preserving imperialist domination and further oppressing and plundering the African peoples.

The president then said that Benin and Nigeria maintain close relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation and that these relations grew stronger in the course of joint struggle against colonialism and foreign domination.

Speaking at the meeting O. Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state, urged African countries to give greater assistance to the fighters for freedom in southern Africa in order to eliminate completely colonialism, racism and apartheid in the continent.

After noting that the adverse effects of colonial domination and uncontrolled exploitation of African wealth on the economic, political and social development of the peoples, he stressed the importance of multilateral inter-African cooperation for the further progress of the independent African states.

INDIAN EXTERNAL MINISTER PRAISES USSR-INDIAN RELATIONS

LD091312Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["A Model of Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, September 9, TASS--Indian Minister for External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee said in a TASS interview that all-round friendly relations have been existing between India and the Soviet Union for many years. They have stood the test of time and proved convincingly that states with different social and economic systems can successfully cooperate to mutual advantage in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The signature of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries in 1971 was an important stage in the development of Indo-Soviet relations, A.B. Vajpayee said. This is a very important document which cemented the friendly and mutually beneficial character of relations between the two states, relations resting on the principles of equality and mutual respect and springing from the mutual desire to seek peace on earth.

The Soviet Union gave India political and diplomatic support and was the first state to have come to India's help in building up its own heavy industry. This was extremely important since other countries refused to render India such assistance. The big plants in Bhilai, Bokaro, Ranchi, Hardvar and scores of other plants and joint projects offer a good example of effective bilateral economic cooperation.

A.B. Vajpayee said that friendship between the USSR and India is not determined by any transient considerations. Our relations rest on identical views on major international problems and on our dedication to common ideals, the minister said. Both states recognized the importance of the relaxation of tension in Europe and the need for this process to be spread to other regions of the world.

The two countries believe that peace on earth is a vital need for mankind. We share the view that the development of the process of relaxation of tension cannot be guaranteed without disarmament.

In conclusion A.B. Vajpayee stressed that his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union will offer a good opportunity for exchanging opinions with the Soviet leaders both on the key international problems and on the questions of further development and strengthening of bilateral relations.

More on Indian-Soviet Ties

LD101711Y Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, September 10, TASS--Speaking before pressmen today, Indian Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that Indo-Soviet relations are an important factor of Indian foreign policy; these relations have undoubtedly grown stronger in recent years, he said. They rest on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union has always been and remains reliable friend of India. Both countries do not consider a new world war inevitable, the minister said. India and the Soviet Union, he went on, agree that it is necessary to make every effort to ensure a lasting peace on earth on the basis of justice and cooperation.

At the same time, Atal Bihari Vajpayee said, certain statesmen are trying to relegate such key issues as peace and relaxation of international tension to the background, while thrusting secondary problems to the forefront.

India and the Soviet Union, the Minister said, have had a number of useful exchanges of opinions at different levels over the last eighteen months. This helped further strengthen mutual understanding and open new horizons for cooperation in the years to come. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that his visit to the Soviet Union will give him a chance of exchanging opinions with the Soviet leaders and expressed the hope that Indo-Soviet relations will be further strengthened.

TARAKI CALLS AFGHAN PEOPLE TO JOIN AGAINST REACTIONARIES

LD361336Y Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[TASS: Kabul, September 6, TASS--General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki addressed the Afghan people with a call for strengthening the unity of the People's Democratic Party and all the working people in face of the intrigues of home and foreign reaction.

Our enemies, he said in an address on the radio, who do not wish to reconcile themselves with the strengthening of the people's power are using slanders, hatching plots and intrigues, are trying to prevent in every way possible the implementation in the country of progressive transformations directed at ensuring a rise in the living standards of the mass of the people, at eliminating economic and social backwardness inherited from the preceding antinational ruling regimes. The revolutionary power, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, control the situation in the country and will further wage a tireless struggle for the preservation of peace and calm both in our country and all over the world. Among the important steps on the way towards democratisation of the Afghan society he named the granting of wide rights to representatives of all nationalities, creation in the country of trade unions, women's and youth organisations. He also stressed that the creation of a new society in Afghanistan calls for efforts by the whole people.

In conclusion, Nur Mohammed Taraki reaffirmed that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will firmly follow the policy of non-alignment and maintain friendly relations with all countries coming out against the forces of reaction and imperialism.

PRAVDA CORRESPONDENT DISCUSSES AFGHAN SOCIAL PROGRAMS

LD041435 [Editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 August 1978 publishes on page 4 a 1,000-word Kabul dispatch by correspondent A. Filippov under the heading "Afghanistan: Casting Off the Fetters of the Past." The dispatch cites remarks by Public Health Minister Shah Wali on steps being taken to overcome the "terrible social legacy" of the previous regime in the area of health care, including the statement that "we dream of creating a health system such as exists in the USSR and other socialist countries, and we have already taken the first steps along this difficult path." The article goes on to describe the campaign against illiteracy, saying that "the new power, having put an end to cultural and linguistic discrimination, is adopting measures to insure that the illiteracy campaign embraces all Afghanistan's ethnic groups," and also refers to general improvements being carried out in education.

PHAM VAN DONG MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO THAILAND

Seeks Peace, Cooperation

BK070952Y Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 5 Sep 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Not long ago, the Thai and SRV premiers exchanged notes expressing their faction with the current level of friendship between their countries and attributing it to the atmosphere of mutual, neighborly trust and cooperation which has blossomed following the conclusion of the Vietnam war.

As for the SRV, it has exerted no small effort to normalize relations with other countries in this region. Its senior officials visited South Asian and Southeast Asian countries to point out that SRV foreign policy is based on principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

The SRV's peace initiative has been greeted with the understanding and support of the Southeast Asian countries, while its proposal to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence and neutrality has been widely noted among the countries in the region as identical or similar in many ways to the zone of neutrality concept proposed by ASEAN.

SRV-Thailand economic cooperation has progressed steadily. Delegations of businessmen have often been exchanged between the two countries. The discussions that took place between the two countries indicated their desire to further solidify their cooperation. Both Vietnam and Thailand have played energetic roles on the Mekong Committee, which has already produced some concrete achievements. Flights connecting the capitals of Thailand and the SRV have been operating successfully.

Both Hanoi and Bangkok feel that there has been considerable success in Thai-SRV relations but that there are many aspects which have yet to be developed. The SRV premier's visit to Bangkok will, therefore, serve to open up new frontiers in the development of neighborly relations between the two countries.

The SRV premier's visit is being attentively followed both in Thailand and in other Southeast Asian countries. The SRV has increasingly been influential in the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia to the point that it has been commended for enhancing the prestige of the nonaligned movement. Over 100 countries have established diplomatic relations with the SRV, while the efforts by certain groups to distort the SRV's policy so that it will be resented by other countries have not received support from the Asian countries.

The current new SRV diplomatic initiatives demonstrate that the SRV seeks only permanent peace and neighborly cooperation.

Chinese Policy Hit

LD061924Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The visit by Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], to Southeast Asia began today. This is what our Hanoi correspondent, Leonid Krichevskiy, has to say in this connection:

The strengthening of all-round cooperation with Southeast Asia is one of the main tendencies in SRV foreign policy. This was stated again on September 1 in Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's speech at a meeting devoted to the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of independence of Vietnam.

The country is directing its efforts at strengthening bilateral relations and developing trade, economic, technical and cultural links with Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Singapore. A number of agreements have been concluded, based on principles of equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. These agreements are being successfully implemented.

In showing its concern for stable peace in the area, the SRV comes out with an initiative to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality, in the name of insuring its flourishing and all-round development. This initiative certainly is in harmony with the interests of all peoples of the regions and is aimed at consolidating peace and security. It has received wide response and understanding from both ruling circles and from the public of Southeast Asian states.

But the consistent and principled line of the SRV is up against opposition from both the imperialist powers and from the Peking authorities. In order to implement their hegemonistic plans and plots, the Chinese leadership has pushed the present leaders in Kampuchea into fanning up a border war on the southwestern border of Vietnam, and under the guise of concern for persons of Chinese nationality is carrying out a sharp anti-Vietnamese course trying to put gross political pressure on Vietnam. It is also trying in every way to discredit the Vietnamese initiative for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and neutrality.

But this policy of the Chinese authorities finds no support from the countries of Southeast Asia. These countries, in which there also lives a significant number of persons of Chinese nationality, are realizing with ever growing responsibility that they could become the object of just such gross interference and pressure from Peking.

The first visit by the head of the SRV Government to Southeast Asia will certainly be of great importance in further strengthening friendship between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of these countries, for the sake of further all-round cooperation, and for the sake of consolidating peace in the region on the principles of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Communique on Thailand Visit

LD101436Y Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Bangkok, September 10, TASS--Premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong concluded his official visit to Thailand. Questions of bilateral relations, specifically of economic cooperation, between the two countries were discussed during the talks between Pham Van Dong and Thailand's Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan.

The heads of the governments declared about the need of consolidating ties between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Thailand in the interest of stabilizing the political situation in Southeast Asia and expressed their resolve to conduct the course aimed at the development of mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation.

Speaking at the dinner that was given in honour of Thailand's prime minister, Phan Van Dong said that the present visit laid down the foundations of friendship and mutual trust between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Thailand, showed the example of establishment of goodneighbourly relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

A joint communique circulated here says that the visit of prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Thailand has become an important event in the establishment of goodneighbourly relations between the two countries. Its results showed the striving of two South East Asian countries to conduct the policy that has the purpose of strengthening peace, freedom and neutrality in the region.

III. 11 Sep 78

U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
INDOCHINA

L 1

SRV, PRC HOLD FIFTH MEETING ON HOA PEOPLE IN HANOI

LD082106Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 8, TASS--A report of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on the fifth meeting at the talks between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the PRC on questions related to persons of the Chinese nationality [Hoa people] residing in Vietnam was circulated here.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the SRV Hoang Bith Son, pointed out that during the most tense and bloody period of the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialists, the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, penetrating groups of persons of the Chinese nationality, enlisted "activists", using them for staging "on-the-spot mutinies" and for making the "cultural revolution" in Vietnam.

All these actions, Hoang Bith Son stressed, served one purpose, that of organising disorders and protests against the course of the party and government of Vietnam for independence, international solidarity, against the leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party which China described as a "revisionist, pro-Soviet and anti-Chinese". But these designs of the Chinese side suffered a fiasco.

Until the south of Vietnam was completely liberated, the Chinese side was also using persons of the Chinese nationality as an instrument for implementing their long-term plans. China organised the so-called "Association of Chinese Emigrants for Peace", using them to muster forces and wait for a convenient moment, to mobilize bourgeoisie and direct funds and technical cadres for China's construction. After Saigon was liberated, the Chinese side continued expanding its secret network, forming new organisations and directing their actions in accordance with its designs.

When the socialist transformations of the private capitalist sector in industry and trade were started in the south of Vietnam, Chinese bourgeoisie in the economy of South Vietnam so as to create difficulties in all the spheres in the political, economic and public life of the SRV. [as received; Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1515 GMT on 8 September renders sentence as "south of Vietnam, the Chinese side attempted to preserve the monopolistic positions of the Chinese Bourgeoisie in"] Recently, in accordance with its perfidious plan, the Chinese side forced tens of thousands of persons of the Chinese nationality to leave for China, alleging that "Vietnam persecutes, terrorises and drives out persons of the Chinese nationality" so as to take advantage of this for stopping completely the economic and technical assistance and for recalling all specialists, Hoang Both Son said.

And now, making a new step in the escalation of the policy hostile to Vietnam, the Chinese side intends to send back to Vietnam persons who had left for China earlier. The Chinese ruling circles, implementing their expansionist great power and hegemonistic designs, slanderously accuse Vietnam. It is quite obvious that the Peking leaders urge persons of the Chinese nationality to act against the Vietnamese state and Vietnamese revolution since they regard them as an obstacle on the path of their expansion in Southeast Asia.

Hoang Bith Son advanced a number of proposals aimed at solving the question of persons of the Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam:

The Government of Vietnam calls on persons of the Chinese nationality to remain in the same places so that they should continue calmly to lead the normal life and work in Vietnam. The Chinese side must stop suing them for interference in internal affairs of Vietnam.

Persons of the Chinese nationality who wish to leave Vietnam and go to China will receive permissions of the competent organs of Vietnam. The Vietnamese side is prepared to create all conditions favourable for their departure. Persons who recently left Vietnam and went to China are not allowed to return to Vietnam, apart from special cases. The Chinese side must not illegally send these persons back to Vietnam on its (own).

Speaking at the meeting, the head of the Chinese delegation Chung Hai-tung repeated the old slanderous allegations concerning Vietnam's position in the question of persons of the Chinese nationality.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY stresses, resolutely rejected allegations of the Chinese side. He said that the policy of transformation of privately-owned capitalist industry and trade in the south of Vietnam is the correct policy of the people of the entire country. Criticism and attacks of the Chinese side show that it wishes to protect the class of bourgeoisies, to preserve monopoly positions of Chinese bourgeoisie in Vietnam's economy.

VNA REPORTS ON PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS BY 'ARMED HOOLIGANS'

LD101210Y Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 10, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports on new provocations of the Chinese authorities in borderline districts of the Vietnamese province Quang Ninh. On September 8, more than one hundred armed hooligans sent by the Chinese side staged provocations against Vietnamese employees and frontier guards who were on their posts in Mong Kai District of Quang Ninh Province, says the report. Then the Chinese opened fire from submachine guns and rifles at the stretch of the border two kilometres long in the area of Xuan Hoa community of the same district. The agency stresses that in August the Chinese side kept on with provocations in this district, violated Vietnam's borders and was constantly sending its agents into the Vietnamese territory to collect different information and to create panic among persons of the Chinese nationality remaining in Vietnam.

IZVESTIYA: SRV STANDING FIRM MILITARILY, IDEOLOGICALLY

LD110831 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 September 1978 Morning Edition publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word report from Hanoi by Correspondent M. Ilinskiy pegged to the Vietnamese national holiday under the heading "The Vietnamese Character." Ilinskiy describes the daily activity of Hanoi's working people, noting that the city has become an example of "selfless creative labor." He continues:

"This year the Vietnamese people are greeting their holiday in a situation where international reaction in collusion with imperialism is frantically trying to undermine the business of peaceful building in the republic. The forces of expansionism, the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the VCP Central Committee, wrote recently, are pursuing an anti-Vietnamese policy and are seeking to undermine the authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and subject the SRV to an economic blockade. They are using Cambodian reactionaries, who have unleashed what is virtually a border war. China is continuing to create conflict situations and is pursuing a chauvinist policy of provocations.

"Loyal to the traditions and educated by the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, the Vietnamese people are maintaining their endurance and strengthening their cohesion. No intrigues by reaction will be able to break their will. The Vietnamese people are successfully building the socialist society on their land, consistently fulfilling the tasks set by the historic Fourth VCP Congress, implementing the general line of socialist revolution in Vietnam and standing firmly on positions of proletarian internationalism."

CELEBRATIONS ON DPRK'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY BEGIN

Matchanov-Led Delegation Arrives

LDO71634Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet party and state delegation led by Matchanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Pyongyang to participate in celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the DPRK.

Activities of Delegation

LD101624Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[TASS correspondent report from Pyongyang]

[Text] The Soviet party-state delegation with Matchanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at its head--which arrived here to take part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK--laid wreaths today at the monument to Korean servicemen who died during the war to liberate the fatherland and at the liberation monument erected in memory of the men of the Soviet Army who fell in the battles to liberate Korea from the Japanese aggressors. Wreaths were also laid at the monument to the Chinese national volunteers who died during the liberation war of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

SK090750Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 8 Sep 78 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, General Secretary of CPSU Central Committee and President of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Brezhnev and Chairman of USSR Council of Ministers Comrade Kosygin have sent a message of congratulations to General Secretary of the KWP Central Committee and President of the DPRK Comrade Kim Il-song and Premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK Comrade Yi Chong-ok.

The message reads as follows: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the Soviet people, extend warm greetings and fraternal congratulations to the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council of the DPRK, and to you.

The birth in September 1948 of the first workers' and peasants' state on Korean soil was an important historic event in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for national and social liberation and for the construction of socialist society.

Under KWP leadership, the Korean people have carried out basic transformations and, as a result, this once-backward colonial country has embarked on the path of socialist development. Today the DPRK (?working people) are successfully carrying out the decision of the Fourth KWP Congress and the people's economic tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan.

The Soviet people highly appreciate the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples in the common struggle against imperialism, reactionaries and aggressive war forces and for the construction of new society, and are making every possible effort to further develop relations under the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The Soviet people resolutely support the DPRK's demands for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and for the creation of favorable conditions for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK--a significant day--together with you, we sincerely wish the KWP and all Korean people greater new success in the struggle for socialist construction, peace and security.

The invincible, fraternal friendship between the Soviet people and the Korean people will strengthen and develop.

Kim Il-song's Report to Meeting

LD092009Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1616 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Pyongyang TASS--A solemn meeting was held here today devoted to the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. Present at the meeting were delegations from many countries of the world including a Soviet party and state delegation with Nazar Matchanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at its head.

A report was delivered by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee. He noted that the foundation of the DPRK was a great historical event in the life of the Korean people and allowed it to begin the construction of socialism.

Kim Il-song stressed that in order to achieve the peaceful unification of the homeland it was essential to resolutely reject any interference by external forces, and primarily by the United States. The United States should completely withdraw as quickly as possible its forces from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolutions and its own "promises."

The DPRK, Kim Il-song said, considers it an important principle of its foreign policy to strengthen friendship with the peoples of the socialist countries. The government of the republic will continue to make active efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist forces.

Solomentsev, Dolgikh Attend Meeting

LD081437Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's public devoted to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held 6 September in Moscow.

The presidium included: M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSPSR Council of Ministers; V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations. A Korean-Soviet Friendship Society delegation headed by Chi Chong-ik, first deputy chairman of the society's central board, was present.

N.N. Tarasov, chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society Central Board and USSR Minister, who delivered the report, noted that the past 30 years have been a period of profound changes in every sphere of political, economic and social life for the Korean people. [paragraph continues]

III. 11 Sep 78

M 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, which always build their relations with the DPRK on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the speaker said, have given the DPRK selfless assistance in socialism building.

In his speech Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, noted that the tradition relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR will continue to strengthen and develop. He expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and the USSR people for their solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful democratic unification of the motherland.

Vladimirov Comments

LD091740Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The 9th of September marks the national holiday of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea [DPRK]. Here is a comment by our observer, Sergey Vladimirov: On this day, in 1948, a red and blue flag was hoisted over Pyongyang, to announce the birth of a socialist state, the DPRK, on Korean soil. It was common knowledge that the path to it was (?blazed) by the Soviet Army, which smashed the forces of militarist Japan in 1945. Korea became free after long years of Japanese colonial bondage and oppression.

The 30 years that have passed since then are a short period in Korea's age-old history, and this makes the changes in the republic that have taken place over this time even more significant. The republic is now one of the developed industrial states of Asia. Socialist construction in the republic is taking place under complex conditions of the country's division and the country has remained divided for more than 30 years now, despite all the constructive efforts made by the republic's government. This is the result of the American occupation of South Korea and the antipopular policy of the Seoul regime. The latest developments indicate that the United States does not intend to keep its promise to pull out its ground forces from the south of the Korean Peninsula. The Americans are planning further build-up of the South Korean Armed Forces, most military aid for the South Korean regime and are also whipping up tension in that part of the world.

The Soviet Union has always been siding with the Korean people in their striving for peace, progress and unity. This country was the first to recognize the DPRK. Soviet-Korean relations were later consolidated and further developed in bilateral treaty and that treaty embodied their desire to act jointly to promote peace and international security and to expand steadily mutual political, economic and other ties.

The Soviet Union gave substantial assistance to People's Korea in building its own diversified, up-to-date industry and in eliminating the consequences of the war unleashed by American imperialism and the South Korean reactionaries in the early 1950's. The republic has built over 50 industrial enterprises with Soviet help and at present, this country is helping People's Korea in constructing another 30 industrial projects.

In view of the republic's national holiday, the Soviet leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Korygin, have sent a message of greetings to Pyongyang. The message expressed confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and collaboration between the two countries would continue to develop successfully.

III. 11 Sep 78

K 4

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

COMMENTARY HITS PRC MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT TO JAPAN

Tsvetov Commentary

LDO52000Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 5 Sep 78 LD

[Text] China's deputy chief of staff, Chang Tsai-chien, is to visit Japan from the 8th till the 12th of this month. It is the first high level contact between the Chinese and Japanese military leaders and the first visit on the part of a Peking official to Japan since the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty. Radio Moscow correspondent, Vladimir Tsvetov, reports from Tokyo and this is what he writes:

It is significant that right after signing a treaty with the words "peace and friendship" in its title, Peking despatches not an economic or cultural representative but a deputy chief of staff to discuss with the Japanese military issues quite remote from strengthening peace. The talks will concern the Far East situation and equipment of the Chinese Army with modern Japanese weapons.

It isn't hard to guess from what standpoint the Far East situation will be discussed. Peking's leaders are in full concord with the White Paper on Defense the Japanese military department issued recently. It mentions the Soviet Union as Japan's major potential aggressor. The Chinese leaders' attitude to the Japanese-American military alliance, a source of tension in Asia, is that of approval and so the discussion of the Far East situation will actually mean further (?concretizing) the future Sino-Japanese military alliance under the auspices of the United States.

Peking is especially interested in providing its army with Japanese electronic equipment and new Japanese tanks. Chang Tsai-chien will obviously talk about obtaining this military equipment from Japan.

Both sides are well prepared for the talks. Five thousand secret documents Peking's agents stole from the Japanese military department are at the disposal of China's deputy chief of staff. The papers contain Japan's Armed Forces' strategic plans directed against the Soviet Union and a description of Japan's modern military equipment. The Japanese military have detailed information on Peking's anti-Soviet strategic plans and Chinese armaments, obtained by the retired Self-Defense officials who have been flocking to China lately.

As regards the political side of the Chinese deputy chief of staff's visit to Tokyo, it will obviously destroy the last illusion as to the Sino-Japanese treaty's alleged purpose to strengthen peace and stability in Asia, both in Japan and abroad, especially in the ASEAN countries. The Japanese public has already noted that the treaty lays the foundations for an eastern NATO to involve Japan, China and the United States. The high-ranking Chinese military's forthcoming trip shows that such fears are well grounded.

TASS Commentary

LDO81834Y Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 8, TASS--A delegation of Chinese military men, headed by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China Chang Tsai-chien, arrived here today.

During his six-day stay in Japan, one of the top-ranking leaders of the Chinese Army will meet Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff T. Takashina, chiefs of staff of the Ground Forces, Airforce and Navy of Japan and other leaders of the Japan Defence Agency, will visit bases and objects of the Japanese Armed Forces and also a number of companies, which manufacture and supply combat equipment.

The Chinese emissary is expected to extend to representatives of the Japanese Defence Agency an invitation to visit China.

Noting that this is the first visit of a Chinese military delegation to Japan in the post-war time, the newspaper ASAHI writes: "Top-ranking leaders of the Chinese Army have long been actively striving to broaden links with Japanese military men." The testimony of this is, specifically, now more frequent visits to Peking of high-ranking officers of the "Self-Defence Forces", who recently resigned, but who retained close links with the Japan Defence Agency. The newspaper points out that these links are based on coincidence of the appraisals by China and Japanese military circles of the situation in Asia and the Far East and their attitude to countries of the region.

The local press meanwhile points out that one of the most important aims of Chang Tsai-chien's visit is extension of contacts with the circles of the Japanese military-industrial complex in order to receive from Japan, as also from West European countries and the United States, most up-to-date types of armaments, military equipment and technology for modernisation of the Chinese Army. It is not accidental that plants of such big corporations, as Nihon Denki and Fudzitsu, which manufacture artillery weapons and small arms, and also communication means for the Japanese Army, hold one of the first places among the enterprises that the Chinese delegation intends to visit. A representative delegation of military industrialists of Japan is known to visit China in the middle of this month, and in the course of the visit concrete negotiations will be held on deliveries of different military equipment from Japan.

Newspapers note that high-ranking military men are the first big delegation from Peking after the recent signing of the Japanese-Chinese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. This is an extra proof of the falsity of the declarations by the Chinese leaders that this alliance will have great significance for "peace and security in the area of Asia and the Pacific", that Peking allegedly does not strive for military cooperation with Japan. Chang Tsai-chien's visit shows that having inclined Japan to sign the treaty the Chinese leaders want to use it in their far-reaching militarist plans and hegemonic aims, to draw it into actions dangerous for the cause of peace.

Well informed observers regard the negotiations of the Peking military leader in Tokyo as an unprecedented event, as a new important step in establishing contacts between the two countries in the military sphere, point to the threat that the Japanese-Chinese military cooperation specifically Japan's assistance in building up China's military-industrial potential carries for the cause of peace and stability in Asia.

SOVIET-JAPANESE COASTAL TRADE TALKS END IN TOKYO

LD081512Y Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 8, TASS--A two-day Soviet-Japanese conference on coastal trade ended here. In the memorandum that was adopted, the sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that trade in commodity and other products between the Far Eastern areas of the USSR and Japan that was started in 1963 was growing annually and that the volume of export by each country will surpass this year the level that was planned earlier for 1980. The Soviet and Japanese delegations arrived at the conclusion that there are real possibilities for further increase of the volume of coastal trade and widening of the list of goods exchanged and agreed to exert efforts to achieve this.

FIDEL CASTRO'S INTERVIEW WITH U.S. JOURNALISTS NOTED

LD081508Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Havana, September 8, TASS--The possibility of improvement of Cuban-American relations depends fully and entirely on the United States. There can be no progress in these relations until the United States lifts unconditionally its economic blockade of Cuba, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, said to a group of American journalists of Cuban extraction, now staying here.

F. Castro said that the U.S. administration has taken a number of positive steps in the spirit of detente. Thus the American authorities have ceased to support openly anti-Cuban terrorist activities and armed actions by the Cuban counter-revolutionary scum. At the same time the U.S. Government is going ahead with its policy of economic blockade and other hostile actions, and its Central Intelligence Agency is engaged in espionage and subversion. The blockade of Cuba, Fidel Castro said, is a discriminatory policy which is in crying contradiction with the elementary standards of international relations and international law, an instrument of pressure and blackmail against Cuba. It was prompted by the desire to interfere with the normal development of Cuba.

F. Castro refuted assertions by bourgeois propaganda to the effect that the presence of Cuban troops in some African countries allegedly undermines the development of Cuban-American relations. It is the United States, he said, that has the greatest number of armed forces in other states and regions of the world. Then why it is not said that Cuban-American relations are damaged prejudices [as received] by the presence of American troops in Panama, Japan, Western Europe and other regions of the world and the presence of thousands of American military specialists in such countries as Iran and Saudi Arabia, not to speak of the American naval base on Cuban soil in Guantanamo, the Cuban leader said.

Cuba will withdraw from its troops [as received] only with the consent of the African countries themselves when there is no longer need for them to stay there, F. Castro said. We are not going to discuss this question with the United States.

TASS REPORTS ON DETERIORATING SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

LD090734Y Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 8, TASS--An extremely tense situation persists in Nicaragua, swept by mass people's actions against the bloody dictatorship of Somoza. Bitter clashes between punitive troops and patriots are taking place in Managua, Jinotepe, Masaya and other towns of the country. There are casualties in these clashes. Guerrillas of the Sandino National Liberation Front [FSLN] staged a new daring operation, capturing the Radio Mundial station in the capital. They made a call upon the people for uprising.

The national strike, held at the call of the broad opposition front, is in its 15th day in Nicaragua. The strikers demand immediate resignation of the dictator, the release of political prisoners. They also demand democratic transformations. The dissatisfaction with the Somoza regime, a U.S. placeman, has assumed a nation-wide character, involving practically all strata of the population, including petty, middle and in a number of cases even big bourgeoisie.

LIL 11 Sep 78

N 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

By new regulations Somoza is trying to keep in check the wave of popular wrath. Wholesale arrests of leaders and activists of opposition forces are underway everywhere. The number of people put behind prison bars has already exceeded a thousand.

To suppress mass actions, the dictator has used, apart from the national guards--the main punitive body, paramilitary bands of the "Mano Blanca" type, fostered by him attracted American military "advisers" and Cuban counterrevolutionaries entrenched in the United States. According to witnesses, in the course of armed clashes, commands to punitive troops are frequently given in the English language, during tortures in Somoza's prisons butchers received instructors from persons "speaking Spanish with an American accent". Bodies of a number of mercenaries, U.S. citizens, have been discovered among those killed by guerrillas.

Rapidly losing support inside the country, including among his recent supporters, even in the ranks of the National Guards, Somoza seeks broader aid from his reliable supporter--the United States. According to the press, he sent to Washington and also to the capitals of some Western countries his emissaries for secret negotiations.

Exactly 100 years ago the United States is known to have put in power in Nicaragua the Somoza clan's bloody dictatorship more than 40 years ago. Over decades the United States has been giving the criminal regime lavish military and economic support. Last year alone Washington supplied Nicaragua with 3.5 million dollars worth of weapons and allocated another 23 million dollars as "economic deliveries". The Pentagon trains the National Guards and equips them with arms.

Reports appeared in the foreign press, saying that in the face of mass actions of the Nicaraguan people against Somoza the United States is losing faith in the stability of the regime, and in backstage game is making attempts to find another political leader of a pro-American type who could, with its help, make his way to the leadership of the anti-Somoza movement and later head the government of that country. Some newspapers assert that a coalition government can be formed in Nicaragua, since the anti-Somoza movement has assumed great proportions and the dictator will hardly be able to keep in power, if not assisted by the United States. In this connection political observers do not rule out a possibility of a U.S. intervention in Nicaragua. Washington repeatedly resorted to such a step when there was a threat to U.S. position in different areas of the world.

The bloody massacre, staged by the Somoza clique, has given rise to indignation and concern in Latin America. The progressive public resolutely protests against repressions in Nicaragua, wrathfully stigmatizes the U.S. imperialism which backs the regime.

An urgent meeting of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States has been held on Venezuela's initiative. Speaking at the meeting, Venezuelan representative Jose Machin said the danger was that, saving himself, Somoza could provoke an armed conflict with neighbouring states.

Venezuela's stand has been supported by delegations of Colombia, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico, Jamaica and many other countries. The U.S. delegation kept silent at the meeting. Thus, Washington, which is exclusively zealous in professing "concern for human rights", has again demonstrated the false essence of its broadly advertised campaign.

U.S. Compromises Rights Stand

LD091314Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] What is now happening in Nicaragua cannot but cause concern to all who cherish the ideas of freedom and democracy. Dictator Anastasio Somoza, ruling that Central American country, using savage reprisals in a bid to put down a popular revolt. On his orders, National Guard troops shoot down demonstrators and aircraft raid cities taken by the rebels. Hundreds of people are being arrested and jailed. It appears that the aim of the dictator is to suppress, to drown in blood, the mass popular actions. Yet the profound justice of the people's cause is beyond doubt. Participants in the general strike and countrywide demonstrations demand the restoration of the most elementary rights.

Ironically, President Carter has congratulated Somoza in a personal letter recently for promising to improve the human rights situation in Nicaragua. This fact was revealed in the Nicaragua report, published by the Nicaraguan student association in the United States. It is hard to believe that Washington did not know what was really happening in that country. The people have been waging an intense, acute struggle against the dictatorship there for a long time, and Somoza is responding with cruel reprisals against the patriots. According to the Latin American press, there are thousands of political prisoners in Nicaragua, and hundreds of people have paid with their lives for their actions in defense of freedom. They fell victim to the dictator's bloodletting terror against his opponents.

It makes you wonder, then, why the American policymakers have tried to whitewash the Nicaragua dictatorship regime and even congratulated it for promising to improve the human rights situation. The reason is that the men in Washington have sought to find at least some justification for the American public for tremendous amount of aid flowing to Somoza. This aid includes investments by United States corporations, government credits, arms supplies, the training of officers at American military bases and the sending of Pentagon instructors. One of the leaders of the Nicaragua broad opposition front said recently that the United States was giving the Somoza regime proportionately more aid (?than) any other country in Latin America. Without this aid, he pointed out, Somoza would have been overthrown long ago because the entire country is against him. The whole point is that the Washington administration is now trying to pursue a contradictory policy toward Nicaragua. On the one hand, it wants to preserve the Somoza regime at all costs by giving the dictator every possible support, and actually encouraging him to launch terror and reprisals against the Nicaraguans; yet, on the other hand, Washington would like to save, at least somehow, its declarations in defense of human rights, compromise as they are. In other words, the men in Washington have tried to drive a round peg into a square hole.

It is unlikely that Nicaragua's present acute problems can be resolved by a kind of compromise between the rebellious people and the dictator as was suggested in Washington. There is too deep a gap between the striving of the Nicaraguans for freedom and the very essence of the Somoza antipopular regime. Evidently, the proposals to search for a compromise are being made for the same purpose of saving the antidemocratic regime by hook or by crook. Events in Nicaragua are additional evidence that Washington's propaganda campaigning in defense of human rights is sheer hypocrisy. Many years of support for the Nicaraguan dictatorship, and the current attempts to rescue it from the tide of popular indignation, indicate that the American policymakers are in fact siding with those who, far from defending human rights and freedoms, are suppressing them in every way.

111. 11 Sep 78

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
P O L I T I C A L & S O C I A L D E V E L O P M E N T S

R 1

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ATTEND TOLSTOY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD081832Y Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, September 8. TASS--Muskovites and their foreign guests have today paid tribute to the world's greatest writer Leo Tolstoy. A celebration meeting was held in the Bolshoi Theatre today devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birth of the artist, whose creativity, as Lenin said, has reflected the world-wide significance of the Russian revolution.

The celebration meeting was attended by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and other Soviet leaders. Present in the hall were Soviet writers, workers in science, culture, arts, representatives of public and men of letters from 17 countries of the world.

The meeting was also addressed by foreign authors. "The anti-war subject is one of the main subjects in Tolstoy's creativity, Vice President of the World Peace Council Alfredo Varela said among other things. The seeds sown by him yielded vigorous young growth. Seven years after his death, the Soviet power equipped with revolutionary Marxist ideology issued the 'Decree of Peace' signed by Lenin, and permanently up to this day the Soviet Union is developing its firm, flexible and dynamic peace policy, whose fruitful results have the deepest effect on life of the whole world."

FUNERAL HELD FOR METROPOLITAN NIKODIM IN LENINGRAD

LD101413Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, September 10, TASS--The funeral of Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod Nikodim was held today in the Aleksandr Nevskiy Laurel in Leningrad. Metropolitan Nikodim died suddenly at the age of 48 on September 5 in Rome where he was staying in connection with the election of Pope John Paul the First. The coffin with the body of the deceased was accompanied to Leningrad by the pope's special envoy Cardinal Willebrands.

Metropolitan Nikodim headed the Leningrad and Novgorod Metropolis for 15 years, being simultaneously one of the presidents of the World Council of Churches. Writer on theology, he earned great prestige and esteem for his statements against the danger of war, in defence of peace and mutual understanding among nations. The metropolitan's intensive peacemaking activity was crowned with his election as president of the International Christian Peace Conference. In recent years, in connection with his illness, he was the honorary head of the conference.

Taking part in the funeral ceremony that was held in the Trinity Cathedral of the Aleksandr Nevskiy Laurel were Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Pimen, permanent members of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, high ranking clergy from many countries, representatives of international and regional religious organisations. Believers came to bid farewell to Metropolitan Nikodim.

The funeral mass was conducted by Juvenal, metropolitan Krutitskiy and Kolomna. According to the deceased will, he was buried according to funeral service for an ordinary monk. Metropolitan Nikodim was buried in the common cemetery of the Aleksandr Nevskiy Laurel that was founded over 250 years ago.

Consuls general of foreign countries accredited in Leningrad attended the funeral.

CSA: PER CAPITA INCOME RISES WHILE PRICES FALL

LIX081022Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7 September, TASS--Real income per capita in the USSR rose 7 percent over the past 2 years, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Central Statistical Administration. The state spent about R6 billion to improve the well-being of Soviet people during that time. This is the biggest sum ever spent for this purpose by the government. The allocations helped raise wages, salaries, grants and pensions. For example, last year wages and salaries increased for 14 million people. This increase will be extended to the same number of persons this year. Government allocations to free medical services, education and collective recreation have also risen.

Another important measure should be mentioned: While in the West wages and salaries rise to catch up with quickly rising prices, in the USSR they grow while main consumer goods prices remain stable. Nor do rents and the cost of consumer services change. The overall index of retail prices in the USSR today is 25 percent below that of 1950. The average wage and salary has nearly doubled over the same period. The Soviet family spends 2.5 percent of its budget on rent and consumer services and 8.6 percent on taxes. At the same time Soviet working people do not make any advance payments toward eventual sickness benefits or old age pensions.

In all, the Soviet worker's family can spend no less than 80 percent of its money income on purchases. An American family can spend only 40 percent for these purposes, since the rest goes for rent, taxes, contributions and various insurance premiums. The Soviet worker enjoys such advantages as free medical services and education. He has greater opportunities for recreation and sports than a worker in the capitalist countries.

ZARAMAG GES PROJECT NEEDS CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MACHINERY

LD110801 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 September 1978 front pages a 600-word report by correspondent V. Artemenko on the progress of work on the construction of the Zaramag GES. The report states that, although construction work is taking place at an altitude of 1,700 meters in "difficult geological conditions," nevertheless "the construction workers are ahead of schedule." However, it is noted that "all the same, the hydroelectric construction workers are still not satisfied with the rate of work." Criticism is directed at the Chirkeygesstroy Administration, located in the Dagestanskaya ASSR. Officials on the site are quoted as saying that "Chirkeygesstroy has allocated us worn-out machinery, which sometimes lets us down. There is no production base--for every trifle you must go 300 km to the administration headquarters. We await support from the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification." They suggest that the project needs more capital investment and machinery. The report concludes by saying that "these arguments must be given attentive consideration."

OFFICIAL ON EXISTING, FUTURE USES OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

LD110759 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 September 1978 publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word special correspondent A. Podolskiy interview with Dr. of Technical Sciences Prof. S.M. Yatrov, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Comprehensive Fuel and Energy Problems under the USSR Gosplan, entitled "Energy of the Planet." The professor discusses existing uses of geothermal energy in the Soviet Union and the prospects for its further exploitation in the future.

121. 11 Sep 78

U S S R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
A G R I C U L T U R A L A F F A I R S

T 1

R A D I O R E P O R T S A G R I C U L T U R A L P R O G R E S S F O R 8 - 1 0 S E P

12090648/12100558/12110428 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0230 GMT on 8 September reports that agricultural workers in Novosibirskaya Oblast are preparing for next year's harvest while collecting this year's harvest. Plowing is being carried out, winter rye is being sown in optimum time and shoots are beginning to appear. Scientists have given new strains of short-stalk winter rye, which are more productive and frost-resistant, to farms for testing.

The radio at 0500 GMT reports that 50 million puds of grain crops have been sold to the state in Kustanayskaya Oblast. In the 24 hours immediately preceding this broadcast 5 million puds of wheat reached the elevators and grain reception enterprises. The radio also reports that the harvest in the Irtysh area of Pavlodarskaya Oblast is progressing faster than last year. So far cereals have been cut on 1.5 million hectares and threshed on the greater part of the area. The radio also notes that 165 of 189 sugar refineries in the Ukraine have begun processing.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT reports that all the sugar refineries in Kharkovskaya Oblast have begun to process the new harvest. The oblast's sugar refineries are expected to produce over 320,000 tons of sugar.

At 0830 GMT the radio notes that farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast have completed reaping grain crops on the 3 millionth hectare. The radio states that in the 24 hours just before this report the oblast's workers gathered the grain crop from over 200,000 hectares. This, the radio continues, is the first time the workers have achieved such a fast harvesting rate. They were able to do so because of wide application of the Ipatovo method. The radio also reports that in Kazakhstan as a whole there are more than 4,000 harvesting and transport complexes, detachments and links on over 4.4 million hectares. According to the same broadcast, farmers in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast are completing the procurement of grain crops. The total amount of grain crops will be 1.6 million tons; this is 200,000 more than planned.

Moscow Radio at 1330 GMT reports that grain cutting in Altayskiy Kray has begun on the 5 millionth hectare. Mass winter sowing has begun in Latvia. The area committed to rye is being increased by more than 20 percent.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT reports that harvesting is coming to an end in Saratovskaya Oblast. The first million hectares of fallow have been plowed and some 500,000 hectares have been sown to winter crops. The radio also reports that harvesting is difficult in Ivanovskaya Oblast as all the main work has coincided this year instead of occurring consecutively. The harvesting of grain crops is underway while fodder procurement continues. Winter sowing, flax work, as well as potato harvesting, are underway. The weather is making matters worse; cold weather has arrived unexpectedly early.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 9 September reports that the sugar beet harvest has begun in Altayskiy Kray where farmers are to sell 700,000 tons of sugar beets to the state. At 0100 GMT the same radio reports that grain has been threshed on 500,000 hectares in Omskaya Oblast.

According to the radio at 0500 GMT mass sowing of winter crops has begun in the Ukraine. So far 2 million hectares have been sown with first-class wheat, barley and rye seeds. This year the area sown to winter crops in the republic is almost 150,000 hectares more than last year. The radio also reports that Amurskaya Oblast has already this year overfulfilled the task of 4 years of the 5-year plan in the procurement of grain crops. The cutting, threshing and laying of swathes is in progress on the last hundreds of hectares. More than 400,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to the elevators. Seeds are being stocked up at the same time and autumn plowing is proceeding. The radio notes at 0600 GMT that the first thousands of tons of raw cotton have reached procurement points in Turkmenia. The goal this year is to hand over 1.13 million tons of high quality raw cotton to the state.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that grain has now been cut on 2 million hectares in Izraelogradskaya Oblast. Many farms have almost completed harvesting and the rate of cutting and threshing is almost 1/3 faster than last year. In Azerbaijan almost 1 500 Ipatovo-type harvesting and transport links have been established for the cotton crop. And in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast the harvest of sugar beets is underway. The oblast has pledged to prepare 125,000 tons above the plan for processing.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 10 September reports that farms in Altayskiy Krai have begun the mass harvesting of grain crops. Compared with last year the area sown to these crops has been considerably extended. More than 150,000 hectares of millet and buckwheat must be cut and threshed. A good harvest, according to the radio, has been grown on many fields.

The radio at 0830 GMT reports that farms in Kustanayskaya Oblast have delivered 1 million tons of grain crops to the state so far. In the 20 hour period prior to the radio broadcast a total of almost 120,000 tons of wheat and barley were delivered to reception points. The radio adds that 600 harvesting units are operating on sugar beet fields in Cherkasskaya Oblast.

According to the radio at 1200 GMT, farmers in Amurskaya Oblast have pledged to sell 500,000 tons of grain to the state; so far, over 450,000 tons have been delivered. The oblast's farms are preparing for the soybean harvest. The same broadcast also reports that prolonged rainy weather has considerably delayed work in the fields of Mariyskaya ASSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Joining the harvest and transport workers in their harvesting work are townspeople, workers, office employees and students. Grain crops in the republic have been threshed on over 50 percent of their sown area. At the same time harvesting of potatoes, flax and vegetables is in progress as well as laying in of coarse and succulent fodders. The radio also reports that 50,000 tons of raw cotton have been delivered in Tadzhikistan.

The radio reports at 1600 GMT that Volgogradskaya Oblast is planning to sow winter wheat and rye on 1.7 million hectares. At 2000 GMT the radio reports that in Novosibirskaya Oblast over half of the 2.3 million hectares sown to grain have been harvested. The threshing and grain procurement rates are increasing daily. This year the oblast's farmers have resolved to sell 1.3 million tons of grain to the state.

INTERPLANETARY SPACE STATION LAUNCHED TO STUDY VENUS

LDO90838Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In accordance with the program of interplanetary research, on 9 September 1978 an automatic interplanetary station, Venus-11, was launched in the USSR.

The basic aim of the launch is to continue scientific research into the planet Venus. During the station's flight along the Earth-Venus route, research into the characteristics of solar winds, cosmic rays, ultraviolet and roentgen rays in space is planned, as well as the study of gamma rays with the help of scientific apparatus designed by specialists in the USSR and France, and in accordance with the Soviet-French program of cooperation in the study of space for peaceful aims.

The Venus-11 station was put into interplanetary trajectory with the interval orbit of an artificial earth satellite. According to data on ballistic measurements, the parameters of the station's flight trajectory are close to those forecast. The interplanetary station will reach the vicinity of Venus in December 1978. The onboard systems and scientific apparatus of the station are working normally. The flight of the automatic interplanetary station Venus-11 is being controlled from the Center for Space Communications. The coordination-computation center is processing the information received.

Background of Launch

LDC91120Y Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--An automatic interplanetary station, Venus-11, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the exploration of the planet Venus.

Soviet scientists have been carrying out systematic investigations in the Venusian atmosphere with the help of spacecraft, Georgiy Narimanov, deputy director of the Space Research Institute, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, said to a TASS correspondent.

The first flight toward Venus was made in 1961 when a Soviet automatic station, Venus-1, was put on a Venus-ward path from board a heavy earth satellite.

The first controlled descent by Venus-4 into the planet's atmosphere was then recognized as the basic model for further interplanetary flights also by American specialists who were drawing up their own program of planet exploration. As a result of the flight of the Venus-4, the scientists of the world received valuable information about the temperature, pressure, and density of the Venusian atmosphere and its composition. Measurements showed, for instance, that Venus has no magnetic field.

The launching of the two stations of the same type, Venus-5 and Venus-6, had for its aim to measure practically simultaneously the parameters of the Venusian atmosphere at different points of the planet, Dr Narimanov recalled.

III. 11 Sep 78

U 2

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

The flights of Venus-9 and Venus-10 were a triumph of Soviet science in the study of the morning star, the scientist said. In October, 1975, Venus-9 became the first ever artificial satellite of Venus. The station's landing craft made a soft landing and transmitted to earth a panorama of the Venusian surface. The landing craft of Venus-10 also landed on the planet and sent back to earth a picture of another section of Venus. The scientists thus obtained a large amount of valuable scientific information, Dr Narimanov said.

COSMOS-1031 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 9 SEP

LD110808Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0750 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Cosmos-1031 was launched in the Soviet Union on Saturday. The satellite was put on an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.6 minutes; apogee--351 km; perigee--191 km; inclination of orbit--62.8 degrees. The apparatus is functioning normally. The coordination-computation center is processing the information.

Cosmos Equipment Described

LD110821Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The launching of another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1031, was carried out in the Soviet Union on 9 September. The satellite is equipped with scientific equipment designed to continue space research. Apart from scientific apparatus, the satellite has a radio system for the precise measurement of elements of the orbit and a radio-telemetric system for transmitting data on the work of the instruments and the scientific apparatus to earth. The apparatus onboard the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination-computation center is processing the incoming information.

'EXCELLENT' MANEUVERABILITY' IN SALYUT REDOCKING PRAISED

LD090510Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[unattributed commentary]

[Text] This is a rest day for the crew of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 orbital complex, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. The program does not call for any scientific experiments, but there is work to do onboard. It is necessary to activate some of the systems and equipment following the second docking and the transfer to the station.

The past week was marked by an important event in space: the redocking. The orbital complex is now restructured. Soyuz-31 has taken up the place alongside the station's transfer bay, vacating the docking unit next to the main power plant. While the ship was there the station's motors could not be switched on. This meant that it was impossible to carry out maneuvers to correct the orbit in case they were needed.

The redocking itself, specialists estimate, required a record minimum amount of fuel. "All the systems of the station and the spaceship functioned precisely. To carry out the maneuver, the ballistic experts proposed a clever scheme of orientation. Before the redocking of the station with the ship started, a so-called gravitational stabilization regime was put into operation.

121. 11 Sep 78

0 3

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

The station floated in our planet's gravitational field. When the ship undocked the idea was that the station should turn 180 degrees toward the ship with the aid of the motors. However, far less maneuvering proved necessary: the station effected half the turn by means of gravitational stabilization. During the movement its narrow transfer bay was always directed toward the center of the earth. This meant that the station was turning slowly toward the undocked ship. Its motors were switched on literally for seconds just to complete the turn and put it in the correct position. Then the approach, mooring and docking followed.

Both the previous crew, Romanenko and Grechko, and the present one, Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov, have stressed more than once the excellent maneuverability of the station. Their evaluations were confirmed in fine fashion during the redocking experiment.

Salyut Crew Relaxing

LE021116Y Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre: The orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 continues in flight. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov devoted their working day yesterday to medical investigations. They tested the reaction of the cardiac-vascular system to hydrostatic pressure simulated with the help of "chibis" vacuum suit. Physiological parameters were registered with the help of "polynom-2m," a multi-functional apparatus. Vascular tension was also measured. The commander's pulse rate was 77 and that of the flight engineer 65 beats a minute, arterial pressure was respectively 130 over 65 and 135 over 60 millimetres of mercury column.

The crew members are having a day of active rest aboard the orbital complex today. They are busy systematising the results of their tests and experiments, do physical exercises and relax. According to telemetric information and crew reports, all the on-board systems of the station and the spaceship are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

11 Sep Workday Described

LE110642Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] The Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 complex continues its flight. The crew's workday begins as usual at 0800 today and lasts until 2300 Moscow time. The crew is carrying out work with plants in accordance with the biological experiment program, preparing the scientific apparatus for further research and making visual observations and photographing the earth's surface. According to telemetric information and the crew's reports, the state of the onboard systems is normal and the crew feel fine.

BYKOVSKIY, JAEHN RECEIVE AWARDS FOR WORK ONBOARD SALYUT

LE101632Y Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--Soviet Cosmonaut Valeriy Bykovskiy was decorated with the Order of Lenin for the successful space flight in the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and for courage and heroism shown during the flight. It was Valeriy Bykovskiy's third space flight. In the past he was twice awarded the highest title, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was awarded to citizen of the GDR, Cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn. He will be presented with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal.

Valeriy Bykovskiy, commander of the spaceship Soyuz-31, and Sigmund Jaehn, cosmonaut-researcher, were staying in space from August 26 to September 3. The spaceship Soyuz-31 linked up with the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29. On board the complex, Valeriy Bykovskiy and Sigmund Jaehn conducted research together with Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov who continue working in space.

'BRILLIANT' SUCCESSSES OF INTERCOSMOS PROGRAM HAILED

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[Text] Moscow, September 6, TASS--Cooperation of socialist countries, participants in the Intercosmos programme is successfully developing, writes Soviet academician Boris Petrov in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

The chairman of the Intercosmos Council points out that three international space expeditions with the participation of cosmonauts of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic have brilliantly been completed. They fully implemented the programme of Intercosmos experiments.

This programme has been implemented for more than 10 years by 9 socialist countries: Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. In the first years scientists of these countries prepared experiments and scientific equipment for space exploration with the help of automatic means and other apparatuses. And now a new phase in realisation of the programme began--explorations carried out by cosmonauts during manned flights at Soviet spaceships and orbital stations.

Academician Petrov writes that the exchange of experience and knowledge between numerous scientific and production personnel, the constant expansion of the scope of joint work has made it possible to elevate cooperation of socialist countries in outer space to a high scientific-technical level.

The Soviet scientists points out that the USSR provides its space equipment, free of charge and disinterestedly, for holding joint experiments. The practice of modern cosmonautics convincingly proves that formation of orbital stations with relay crews is man's main way into outer space.

Analysing the results of the flights of the first international crews, Boris Petrov points out that the materials of scientific explorations obtained as a result are being processed. But already the first results make it possible to say that they brought valuable information which presents interest both for science and the national economies of our countries.

The Soviet scientist points out that new experiments are being prepared which will be held with the help of automated unified orbital stations, research rockets, new manned spaceships are to be launched. [sentence as received] Candidates to the cosmonauts from among citizens of Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia and Romania are already undergoing training at the Gagarin Township.

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